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The theoretical part of the course will attempt to unify all the problems confronting the modern stage producers, and Professor Hevesi's lectures will cover the changes, which have taken place since the '80's of the last century.

While red hot, test hammer "bounces off" the new metal, although steel would be crushed at the same temperature, the announcement said.

It is a combination of cobalt, nickel and ferroplatinum, used as a substitute for platinum in radio tubes.

strength of the parties then returned was Labor 31, Nationalists 29, Country Party 13, Independents 2. The Labor Party, although the strongest single body, is in opposition, Mr. McEwen being the premier. Parliament through a coalition of the Nationalists and their allies in the Country Party.

Another gaseous product of the cornstalk is carbon dioxide, which is finding commercial use as dry ice, Professor Bushwell said.

or making artificial silk it is combined with cellulose to form cellulose acetate. The acid not only makes gar's sour taste, but is the thing that turns elder into vinegar. The idea, he said, would welcome a cheaper source for acetic acid, now made principally from ethylene.

Steel from England has been virtually out of the Argentine market for several years because of its high prices as compared to the American and German product, Mr. Piggott

"Mr. Shearer's claim in his pending suit against our company and two other shipbuilding companies that he had been employed by us to any greater extent than as above stated, or that he is entitled to compensation beyond the amounts al-

FRENCH VIEWS ARE MIXED ON BRIAND PLAN

Term United States of
Europe Felt to Be Too
Expansive

By RUSSELL HULLSTON

PARIS.—A comprehensive review of French views on the economic construction of Europe should be impartially presented since the subject is likely to be the most important for many months to come. Generally there is approval, though a minority of what is not quite known. There is a section of opinion which is not only enthusiastic and natural, but also another section which is severely critical.

Warnings are given against the use of the expression "United States of Europe." Aristide Briand perhaps unconsciously employs it himself, but it is felt that it goes beyond practical possibilities and may alarm various countries.

Pertinax, who has been particularly skeptical, considers that M. Briand has not thought out the consequences of his proposal. "He throws a stone which may become a boomerang," he says. A European organization, assuming that there is a European conscience, can only be accomplished by a close union of the great powers. Secondary and small powers will be treated as subordinates. Now there is a danger, according to Pertinax, of a revival of pan-Germanism which would control the smaller states.

The Journal Industrielle, a leading economic journal, deals with the prospects of "tariff disarmament." It is objected that an international understanding on tariffs would apply to effects, not causes. The only effect of such an understanding would be to produce a production accord on production would go to the root of economic disorder. In fact, many such accords are already in operation.

It is fairly rare that tariffs are used aggressively against another country. They are intended for the protection of home industries. Often dangers are made, but tariff wars seldom arise. There is some misgiving lest the reaction against European solidarity should not be favorable. Thus, there is talk of a British Empire bloc as against a European bloc, and likewise there is talk of an American bloc. Though such results are improbable, caution is obviously necessary.

The Radical Volonté asks whether the federation will be with or without England. It will be with England if England, loosening its ties with its dominions, becomes conscious of its solidarity with the Continent. Ramsay MacDonald is represented as moving in this direction. Jules Sauerwein in the Matin declares that if the economic forces are to reach an agreement and producers and consumers are to discern their true advantages in the future, it is necessary that governmental action shall be taken. The problem must pass from the economic domain to the political domain. This means that the peoples must better understand each other. They must realize that without co-operation ruin awaits them. They must have ideals superior to their national interests. They must have faith in Europe.

ROAD IS OPENED FOR INQUIRY INTO ARMS PUBLICITY

(Continued from Page 1)

ready paid to him is entirely without foundation. "Bethlehem has nothing to conceal regarding its share in the employment of Mr. Shearer on the two occasions above mentioned, and we shall be glad to furnish any further information on the subject you desire."

It is known that Mr. Borah has been advised of certain army regulations issued to all commands by the War Department, concerning the broadcasting of favorable military publicity, and that he has accepted the extent of these organizations maintained by the two departments.

Army-Navy Publicity. One of these War Department orders, A. R. 600-19, issued June 20, 1925, directs that "public and private discussion on appropriate occasions by officers of the army support of the military policy of the United States as established by law, and of the policies of the War Department in furtherance thereof designed to

secure the national defense, is authorized and desired."

It further orders that the subject "should be discussed from the standpoint of the War Department." Both the War and Navy Departments, it is disclosed, have extensive press organizations. As part of the personnel of the office of the Secretary of War are four majors of infantry and two captains doing publicity work. This considerable staff, which is a propaganda disseminating agency strictly, is in sharp contrast with the press staff of the State Department, which consists of only two men, and whose work is not only far more important but in no sense propaganda and wholly informative.

In addition to this headquarters group of six officers, each branch of the Army has one of several officers detailed for the purpose of supplying the former with press matter. The Navy, according to information in the possession of Mr. Borah, also has a large and active press organization which covers not only the newspapers of the country, but reaches, it is declared, into magazines through prepared articles which are sent in under the signatures of high ranking officers.

According to Mr. Borah's information, the ROTC is a prolific source of publicity for the War Department. Both the War and Navy Departments, it is said, gain much favorable propaganda through the use of West Point and Annapolis by moving picture companies who use them as the background for romantic picture plays.

Mr. Borah demands that the inquiry into lobbying activities of interests to whose advantage it is to have large military establishments must extend beyond the investigation of Mr. Shearer's operations. "We want not only to find out all we can of what Shearer did," Mr. Borah declared, "but we must go behind him and reveal who is back of him."

This inquiry if it does its work properly is certain to lead to the War and Navy Departments. They are unquestionably fountain heads of much of the military propaganda that is constantly before the country. The committee must not only question Shearer; it must question the admirals and generals he mentions, and certainly the officers of the shipbuilding companies he makes charges against."

It is authoritatively stated that both the State and Navy Departments have dossiers on Mr. Shearer, the former one extending over a period of many years. Members of the Naval Affairs Committee have been apprised of this fact.

Shearer Says Entire Navy Used Him for Propaganda

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—William B. Shearer, publicist for a big navy, who has brought an action in the New York State Supreme Court for \$250,000 against the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, and the American Brown-Boveri Electric Corporation, for alleged services as a propagandist for naval armament, now implies that the scope of his clientele includes the United States Navy.

Mr. Shearer declared in an interview that, although it paid him no fee, the United States Navy was as much his client as were the shipbuilders who, he declares, employed him to compile and disseminate propaganda of American naval armament.

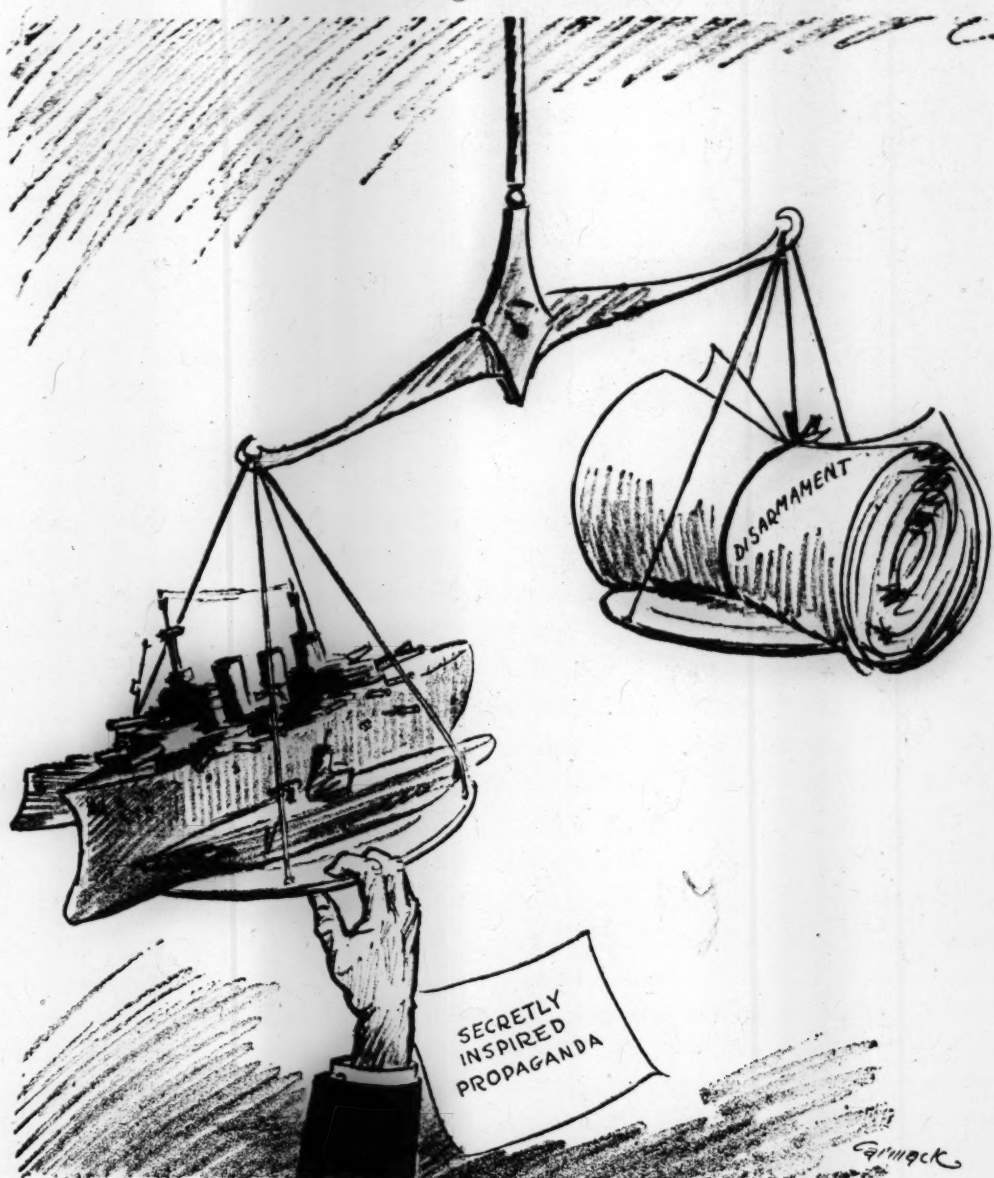
Mr. Shearer also denied categorically that when he talked with reporters in Stamford (Conn.) on Sunday, he had named four rear-admirals who had given him information. Instead, modifying his Sunday interview, he mentioned these admirals as being present when certain officers of the navy asked him "to make a fight for cruisers and a naval base in the Pacific."

Mr. Shearer told reporters here that, prior to his last trip to Geneva to present there when the naval limitations conference was on between the powers, he had received, anonymously, secret data on the strength of United States and foreign sea power from the files of the Navy Department. He declared that there could be no question of a doubt that it came to him through official channels.

This data, Mr. Shearer said, was contained in the confidential "blue book" of the Navy Department. Explaining how it came to him, he said he was in Washington a week before he left the United States for Geneva in 1926. He charged that "Lord Riddell had dominated the publicity during the arms conference in Washington," and said that in Washington it was said that "Shearer ought to go to Geneva to offer any such further work by Lord Riddell." He indicated, he said, his willingness to go to Geneva, but insisted that he "must have something," meaning, obviously, data. "I must have been overheard," he continued to the reporters. "The word spread through the Navy Department and I returned to New York City. I had been asked in Washington when I could sail, and I said the Leviathan was leaving in a few days. Well, two days before I sailed a large envelope arrived at the hotel for me. It was an official Navy envelope, with the Navy Department return address in the corner and the penalty for misuse of the frank in the other corner. Inside the envelope was a blue book."

Mr. Shearer, in reply to a question, said that the book contained data on all the navies of the world and he further replied to questioning, that it was accessible only to naval officers, "not to the public." He said that he

Tilting the Scales



Philadelphia Aided by City and Railroad

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA.—The Pennsylvania Railroad and the City of Philadelphia are ready to proceed with the joint \$143,000,000 terminal, street and subway project which will ultimately give this city a modern railroad terminal, according to an announcement just made by the city's bureau of engineering and survey.

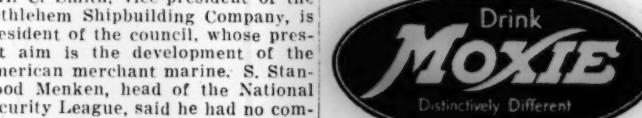
The major project involved in the preliminary work is the building of high level streets adjoining the new terminal area and provision for double levels on the west side of the Schuylkill River. Completion of the terminal is expected by 1933 at a cost to the railroad of \$85,000,000 and to the city of \$58,000,000.

Under the joint plan, Market Street will be slightly raised, the river side of the station connecting with the high level of the river drive, Arch Street viaduct will be continued on a new high level in Thirtieth Street west of the station and ultimately will be carried south to Walnut Street.

BRITISH-ARGENTINE TRADE PACT SIGNED

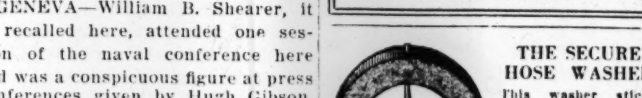
LONDON (By U. P.).—The Government has negotiated a provisional agreement with the Argentine Government whereby during the next two years that country will purchase approximately \$8,000,000 worth of British-manufactured goods for railways and public works. The Foreign Office announces. England, on the other hand, agrees to purchase foodstuffs to a similar amount from Argentina.

The Foreign Office states that



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THE SECURE HOSE WASHER. This washer sticks. The wire holds it in the coupling. You can't lose it. Ask your dealer or jobber for it or send us our price list. THE SECURE HOSE WASHER CO., P. O. Box 334, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Geneva Recalls Shearer. BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. GENEVA.—William B. Shearer, it is recalled here, attended one session of the naval conference here and was a conspicuous figure at press conferences given by Hugh Gibson, so that he had the status of a journalist and it is said obtained a press ticket. Mr. Shearer did not discuss his business connections but he was generally regarded as being connected with armament firms.



Give your fur coat a 1930 look!

Perhaps you need last year's fur coat remodelled to conform to this season's style changes? Go about it this way: if your garment is in our storage, telephone us and we will have it ready for you—come in, look over one of our new fur coats—and we'll estimate the cost of making your old coat into 1930 lines. Maybe it's only a lining your coat needs—\$16.50 or \$25. Have the work done now and it will be ready for the football season.

Leave your order to have your fur coat cleaned now. Fur shop—fifth floor.

American distance record of 1172 miles for the Gordon Bennett international balloon race, has announced a prize of \$500 cash or its equivalent to the pilot who surpasses the record in this year's race, which starts from St. Louis Sept. 28. Hawley will referee the race.

World Union Calls to American Labor

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—Affiliation of American labor with the International Federation of Trade Unions, with headquarters in Amsterdam, was urged by Dr. Ludwig Maier of Vienna, secretary of the Postal Telephone and Telegraph International Association, as a means of promoting peace through understanding of European industrial and labor conditions.

The dominant purpose of the International Federation of Trade Unions, which comprises an affiliated membership of 16,000,000 workmen and women, as well as other European labor groups, Dr. Maier said, is to preserve peace through international friendship.

Dr. Maier said European labor would cordially welcome affiliation of the American Federation of Labor with the International Federation, and would not attempt to interfere with the management of its affairs. Such affiliation, he declared, would result in a moral and spiritual solidarity between the Old World and the New which would be of great value in preserving world peace.

ATTEMPT ON DIPLOMAT AT POLISH FAIR FAILS

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW.—Ukrainian terrorists attempted to incite disorder on the opening day of the annual fair at Lwow. During the afternoon the police arrested a young Ukrainian schoolboy, Michael Teresczuk, who was caught in the street with a package of explosives.

In the evening a bomb was thrown in the Fair Administration Building, the explosion injuring a woman clerk and three other officials. Eugene Kwiatkowski, Polish Commerce Minister, who was returning from opening the fair when the bomb was thrown, escaped injury.

NO BATHS IN AIX

AIX-LE-CHAPPELLE, Prussia (AP).—Every bathtub in Aix-le-Chapelle today was sealed officially with lead and made unusable as an emergency water conservation measure. Garage water connections also were sealed, and the water tax was raised to 25 cents per cubic meter. Dry weather has caused a water shortage here.

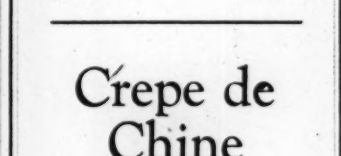
SWISS JOIN KELLOGG PACT

BERNE, SWITZ. (AP).—A federal decree declares adhesion of Switzerland to the Kellogg pact.

BALLOON RACE PRIZE

ST. LOUIS (AP).—Alan R. Hawley, millionaire New York sportsman, who in 1910 established the present

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WASHINGTON EAST ORANGE BALTIMORE

NATIONS DIVIDE OVER BRIAND'S PAN-EUROPEAN PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

ing their approval to an economic union only. Representatives of Italy and Hungary, on the other hand, hesitated like Mr. Henderson to accept the idea of a union, while the least enthusiastic about it all was Mr. Henderson.

GENEVA (AP).—The idea of compulsory arbitration of international disputes is making big strides forward at the 10th Assembly sessions of the League of Nations. Interest of statesmen at Geneva is again concentrating on the immense possibilities of the Permanent Court of International Justice for the consolidation of world peace and as effective machinery for preventing war.

There is general expectation that the United States will accede to the World Court. The question being asked is whether the Washington Government will not take even a further step and sign the optional clause recognizing the compulsory jurisdiction of the court. This clause bestows the right upon one party to a dispute to summon another before the court.

Benito Mussolini, Premier of Italy, has manifested his intention to submit disputes to judicial processes. Within the last 24 hours at Geneva both Italy and Czechoslovakia have accepted compulsory arbitration for the settlement of juridical difficulties. Great Britain has announced it will sign the arbitration clause, and France is about to make its previous signature unconditional. Peru recently got aboard this movement and it now becomes clear that Brazil also will accept its provisions.

Brazil has already adhered to the clause, but its adherence was to become effective only when two permanent members of the League Council had signed. Italy's action, coming after Germany, gave the necessary two, and Brazil's adherence is now operative.

The Spectator

Established 1860
The City of Hamilton—often described as the "Birmingham" of "Pittsburgh" of Canada—has the unusual distinction of being a center of what is said to be the greatest industrial zone and the richest agricultural district in the Dominion. The Spectator is a 10-cent Independent. Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service.



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The Little One is listening in. To what the big folks say: "Teenie Weenie Toffies. Seem better every day. I'm on my way to market. To get a new supply. Because the children like them best. Of anything I buy."

The Little One is hearing good news, for Monarch Teenie Weenie Toffies have all the goodness of highest quality creamery butter, fresh cream and pure cane sugar, deliciously blended. Sealed in air-tight vacuum cans to preserve the fresh flavor.

"AMERICA'S BEST CANDY"

If you paid a Dollar a Pound you couldn't buy better Candy

MONARCH TEENIE WEEENIE TOFFIES

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A SHORT route means speed—with comfort! . . . The largest fleet of trains in America, operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad, offers both. Traveling the short route between the East and West, these great Limiteds have a wide margin of distance over most other trains of comparable running time.

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BROADWAY LIMITED

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New York and Cincinnati..... 17 1/4 hrs.
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THE FINEST EQUIPPED TRAINING
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Graduates Always in Demand
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334 Boylston St., Cor. Arlington St., Boston
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COLLEGE CHAIN OF SMALL UNITS SET AS IDEAL

Personal Contact Lacking
in Universities in Cities,
Educator Declares

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—A system of small colleges, isolated from the rush of cities, but linked as parts of a great university system, was advocated by Dr. Bernard J. Bell, president of St. Stephen's College, Southampton, in an address at the Parish Art Museum here. He had contended previously that present-day colleges are "the weakest link in our system of higher education."

One of the greatest difficulties, Dr. Bell said, is insufficient training preparatory to specialization. Another is the size of many student bodies, in which extended personal contact is difficult to maintain.

To remedy these and other flaws, Dr. Bell continued, there should be established "small, intimate, personal and relatively secluded undergraduate colleges within the university itself, each largely self-governed."

but all taught by scholars firmly bonded to one another and to the research scholars in the common life of the university—small colleges with university minds.

"It is impossible," he continued, "to make men in job lots, and impossible to make people thoughtful by lecturing at them and never seeing them otherwise. Education is not miraculous or mechanical, and personal contacts have always been, and must always be, basically important. The day of the big classroom college is, or ought to be, over."

St. Stephen's is affiliated with Columbia University.

BUILDERS' TRIBUNAL FOR PHILADELPHIA

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
PHILADELPHIA—The Philadelphia Building Congress has established a tribunal for commercial arbitration which provides a means for the settling of differences in the industry in this city.

A panel of arbitrators and a set of regulations for the operation of the tribunal open to all builders, contractors and engineers in the city is being prepared by the committee, headed by William J. Conlen, an attorney. The arbitrators are appointed through co-operation with various associations and societies allied with the construction business.

British-American Minerals Embargo Proposed Against War Aggressors

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
JOHANNESBURG—The important part in the maintenance of the world's peace that could be played by the United States and the British Empire was set forth by Sir Thomas Holland, president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at the opening of the second half of the annual meeting held here recently.

The British Empire and the United States, producing over two-thirds of the 2,000,000,000 tons of mineral that the world now consumes annually, have more than they want of some minerals, but in order to obtain their own requirements at economic rates, each finds it necessary to sell its surplus output to other nations.

Each produces less than it wants of some minerals to keep its industries alive, each of them is practically devoid of a few but not always the same minerals, which, though relatively small in quantity, are none the less essential links in the chain of industrial operations.

Even if these two could "pool" their resources, said Sir Thomas, they would still be compelled to obtain from other nations the residual few. For it is not possible to make synthetic metals.

Dealing with the question of world peace, Sir Thomas said that both the League of Nations and the Pact of Paris renouncing war as a national policy, associated with the name of Frank B. Kellogg, former American Secretary of State, equally lacked an ultimate instrument for the practical enforcement of peace. Sir Thomas continued:

"Senator Capper, of Kansas, in February last submitted a resolution to the American Congress recognizing this shortcoming of the Kellogg treaty and proposing to supplement its moral obligations by a corollary which, if passed, will empower the Government on behalf of the United States to refuse munitions to any nation that breaks the multilateral treaty."

"Thus, if Senator Capper's resolution were adopted by those who have signed the Kellogg treaty, either sympathy for the civil population would be stirred or the armies would still be supplied with many essential munitions, the definitions of 'conditional' and 'unconditional' would still remain as a cause for international friction."

"It is suggested, therefore, as an amendment to Senator Capper's resolution, that the simple words 'mineral products' be substituted for arms, munitions, implements of war or other articles for use in war."

"The only two nations that can fight for long on their own natural resources are the British Empire and the United States. If they agree in refusing to export mineral products to those countries that infringe the Kellogg pact, no war can last very long."

"Next year," concluded Sir Thomas, "the Empire Congress of Mining and Metallurgy will meet in Johannesburg and this address must be regarded, therefore, as an introduction to a movement which one hopes will supply the necessary data, and so facilitate a working agreement between the two great mineral powers that alone have the ability to ensure the peace of the world."

GRADE CROSSINGS MEASURE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Avoidance of automobile accidents at important highway crossings is aimed at in a bond issue of \$3,420,000 endorsed by the Chicago Association of Commerce. The plan is to spend \$7,600,000 to eliminate grade crossings. The balance is expected from the gasoline tax. Submission of the proposed bond issue is anticipated in November.

"May we remind you again—"

that in specializing on "family wash" we are equipped to wash many articles not usually thought of in connection with a laundry, such as rag carpets, rugs, overalls, dusters, etc. At this time of the year with Fall and Winter not so far ahead, we can offer you a great deal of help in your house-cleaning problem. If you have anything that looks washable, phone us and we will tell you whether it can be successfully done by soap and soft water. For regular family wash, we have five different kinds of service, all at very moderate prices. Phone to-day or stop one of our drivers.

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"I'll do your washing and ironing for a dollar or so a week."

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Exquisite Lingerie
... from France and Belgium. Slips, night-gowns, vests and step-ins are delicately woven in crepe de chine with the finest of hand-embroidered and hand-drawn work.
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SECOND FLOOR

Paper and Glue, but Substantial



Upper—House Built of Old Dailies by Ellis F. Stenman of Pigeon Cove, Mass. Lower—Desk and Stool Made of Rolled Papers Containing Accounts of Lindbergh Flights.



COTTAGE BUILT OF NEWSPAPERS IN EIGHT YEARS

65,000 Copies of Dailies Are
Pressed Into Suitable
Building Material

A house made of old newspapers, stocked with furniture of the same material, is the result of eight years' patient work by Ellis F. Stenman of Pigeon Cove, Mass., who, with the help of Mrs. Stenman and two other members of the family, has succeeded in showing that there are constructive uses to be made of this waste material.

Impressed by the wastefulness of large numbers of newspapers blowing about the streets, he began a series of experiments, which finally led him to the conclusion that the paper house was a possibility. Some 65,000 old dailies were used, he stated, besides several thousand rotogravure sections, which form a deep colored border around the top of the rooms.

The walls are made of 215 thick-nesses of newspapers pasted and folded, and subjected to a pressure of about two tons, the surface being strengthened with three coats of varnish. The roof shingles also are made of compressed papers.

The house is entirely of paper except the floors, the rafters, the window and door sills.

The furniture, made of newspapers largely in cylindrical form, is singularly perfect in construction, somewhat the appearance of bamboo.

In one room the pieces are octagonal; a charming settee with eight legs, a beautifully finished octagonal table, a tall floor lamp, chairs, a bookcase and radio. Mr. Stenman states he is now working on a piano.

One desk is made exclusively of old dailies that printed stories of Lindbergh's flight to Paris and of the later flight of Colonel Lindbergh to South America. The papers forming the desk have been rolled up into cylinders, varnished on the outside, and assembled into desk form by gluing. By breaking the varnish seal, these papers may be unrolled, and the story of the flights read again.

The Mayor, James J. Walker, the Police Commissioner, Grover A. Whalen, and the five district attorneys of New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond and Bronx Counties, are the seven officials cited by Mr. Bennett. These, he declared, violate their oath of office in ignoring the decision of the Court of Appeals that a speak-easy is a nuisance.

"The attitude of the seven officials in the City of New York to the effect that they will not enforce Sections 1539 and 1532 of the State Penal Code puts the matter right up to you to fulfill your oath of office," Mr. Bennett's letter to Governor Roosevelt reads. "You have the power to remove the Mayor and the five district attorneys. Your oath of office requires you to remove them unless they fulfill their oath of office."

With Congress Day by Day

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Senate began tariff debate with discussion of Simmons resolution to make available information on losses and profits of taxpayers who benefit by increased rates.

Amendment to tariff bill to make all its rates applicable to goods from the Philippines now duty free introduced by Senator Broussard, Democrat, Louisiana.

Nominations of Leland Harrison of Illinois to be Minister to Uruguay and Theodore Roosevelt to be Governor of Porto Rico, submitted by President Hoover.

Senator Heflin, Democrat, Alabama, urged Henry Ford to submit another bid for Muscle Shoals.

William E. Brock of Chattanooga, took seat as Senator from Tennessee as successor to late Senator Tyson.

Members of the House notified that no business will be transacted in that branch of Congress until Oct. 14.

Always Ask for CANADA BREAD

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**WHEN you purchase goods
advertised in The Christian
Science Monitor, or answer
a Monitor advertisement—
please mention the Monitor.**

THE MONITOR READER
(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. In celebration of Baltimore's 200th anniversary.
2. The abolition of the fee for the Italian visa on passports, and the abolition of all entrance fees into state galleries, museums, etc.
3. \$7,000,000,000.
4. The forming of an international weather bureau by France, Germany, Great Britain and the United States.
5. A French painter and illustrator whose work is distinguished by its delicate humor, simplicity, and charm of style.

are pretty well barred. The Social Democrats insist on remaining a party of those who have served in the ranks; who have accepted Marx sometime ago, and who are distinctively of the proletariat.

Change in Party Tactics

Some of these considerations have lately been discussed by Dr. Egon Wertheimer, the London correspondent of Vorwärts and of the German Labor Press. He has published a volume entitled, "Das Antlitz der Britischen Arbeiterpartei" ("The Picture of the British Labor Party"), which is an extremely incisive piece of analysis.

Dr. Wertheimer's opinions of the successes and failures of the British party are interesting; his comparisons with the German Social Democrats are important, and should be food for thought in his own country. He calls particular attention to the fact that in 1919 when many lawyers, journalists, professors and business men were willing to enter the Social Democratic Party, their services were refused until after they had served their apprenticeship, as stipulated by the party regulations. It is precisely from these classes that the British Labor Party has gained much of its strength, and has recruited many of its candidates and not a few of the members of its present Government.

In Germany, therefore, the task of improving parliamentary government would seem to be a task of improving party organization and tactics rather than of constitutional revision. Germany has no party representation. That is inevitable, in view of the many parties (13 are represented in the present Reichstag).

Even if proportional representation were abandoned, no party could hope to control a majority in the Reichstag. Coalition cabinets will, therefore, continue to be necessary. Reasonable tenure for those cabinets is to be looked for in a revision of party procedures and policies rather than in tinkering with the Constitution.

New York Democrats to Weld Sentiment

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—State Democrats have just announced the formation at the instance of the Democratic State Committee of a dues-paying membership organization for the purpose of welding together and solidifying Democratic sentiment throughout the State. More than 70 prominent men and women are sponsoring the union, which, according to the circular describing its functions, "will spread through individual and personal endeavor, the fundamentals of Democratic government and the magnificent record of Democratic executives, legislators and other officials."

The movement is reported in high political circles as having much to do with strengthening the Democratic structure for the 1930 gubernatorial campaign, in which Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt is expected to be a candidate, and for the presidential campaign in 1932. From its four classes of members, the union will collect dues of \$100, \$25, \$10 and \$4 annually, and this money will be devoted to activities of the state committee.

LABOR BUREAU CALLS \$2056 LIVING WAGE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Transportation and building trades workers led all labor in wage increase gains during the month of August, according to Facts for Workers, monthly economic news letter of the Labor Bureau here.

These advances average about four cents an hour. The Labor Bureau holds that no yearly earnings that fall below \$2055.66, in any section of the country, can be considered a living wage.

The printing trades obtained fewer wage gains than in any other month this year, while clothing and textile trades reported more increases than in any previous month since January. Eighty-nine wage increases and only two wage decreases were reported.

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Today your business may be one of the little acorns.

Two things can build it into a mighty oak. The first essential is that you should produce a useful article or service for which a real need exists; the second is that you should use a skilled selling and advertising organization to make it known.

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Tel. Hedingham 39, C

GRAPE GROWERS AND DRY FORCES TO CO-OPERATE

Prosperity, They Agree, Lies
in Keeping Juices From
Possible Violators

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
SAN FRANCISCO—Plans are already under consideration by California grape growers for a supervised marketing program—made possible by the \$9,000,000 loan granted for the purpose by the Federal Farm Board—in which both prohibition officials and market receivers will co-operate toward a new era of prosperity for the industry, according to recent statements by officials of the California Vineyardists Association.

Indicative of his bureau's attitude toward the industry, Dr. J. M. Doran, Commissioner of Prohibition, has informed approximately 200 shippers, growers and manufacturers at the request of the association, that grape growers should demand and shippers should carry out extreme watchfulness to keep grape juices from the hands of those who would use them in violation of the prohibition act, but that as long as the industry remains honest it will not be molested by prohibition agents.

Emphasizing the necessity for organization, Dr. Doran stated that the Government naturally will look to the activities of those "about whom we do not know" if question should arise regarding distribution channels. He made it clear that an organization functioning on a legal basis would have the confidence of law enforcement agencies.

The new marketing program of the grape industry is based upon the results of two years of intensive study and is approved by the principal growers and business interests of California. It provides for regulating the distribution of fresh grapes to market; controlling the supply of raisin varieties of grapes which enter both the dried and fresh markets, and development of a world demand for grape by-products. Through these steps it is hoped to eliminate speculation, market glut and waste.

California grows 94 per cent of the grapes produced in the United States. Therefore, it was possible to adopt a complete industry program embracing the entire acreage without apprehension of the results of competition from other sections of the country. For this reason the Federal Farm Board was urged to consider California as a single zone for a farm relief program covering every phase of the industry.

POWER INDUSTRY TO WIDEN FIELD BY LOWER PRICE

Complete Electrification of
American Home Sought
in Utilities' Program

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW LONDON, Conn.—To sell more electricity for less money is the object of the electrical industry today, Matthew S. Sloane, president of the New York Edison Company and affiliated companies, told the New England geographic division of the National Electric Light Association, of which he is also president, at the division convention at New London, Conn.

"Mergers of operating companies," Mr. Sloane said, "and extension of holding company participation in utility development are one means of obtaining lowered costs." Continuing he said:

"Our companies must do their part to electrify the American home as they have electrified the American factory, so that the American woman may not have to toil as her husband, working under modern conditions, would refuse to do."

"We of the industry are bound with Mr. Ford to hope for the time when it will be cheaper to use electricity than not to use it, when our country will be completely electrified. We can understand better than most people what that would mean in human drudgery saved, in economy and efficiency gained and in standards of living raised above their present high levels."

Philadelphia Ruled by 'New Freedom'

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—Office holders in Philadelphia must not make contributions to the campaign chests in the primary election, according to a pronouncement just issued by Mayor Harry A. Mackey at the City Hall.

"This is the day of the new freedom in politics," said Mr. Mackey. "I have directed that all members of my cabinet shall instruct the various bureau chiefs and municipal office holders that they are free of any political contributions to any party or organization. Municipal office holders are underpaid as it is, and I want them to save their money instead of putting it into political campaigns. A strict performance of duty will be the only test of the permanency of their positions."

"Municipal contractors also have been notified that contributions by them are unnecessary. Contracts are let to the lowest and most responsible bidders. They cannot gain any favor from any source whatsoever by the payment of money for political purposes. It is unlawful for public utilities to make political contributions."

\$15,000,000 AIRCRAFT PLANT FOR BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE (P)—Baltimore has been selected as the location of a \$15,000,000 aircraft plant, Jackson Parks, representing the Aviation Corporation, has disclosed. Options on a 508-acre tract have been approved and the company expects to be producing all metal super flying boats within a year and a half, employing a personnel of 1200.

The factory is to occupy 15 acres and near by will be a wind tunnel for testing aircraft models. The remainder of the acreage, it has been explained, will be laid out for future development and a part of it will be developed for a private airport.

Everything for Ladies' and Children's Wear

The Martyrs Memorial
VISITORS to Oxford will find every comfort provided in this modern Store with the rest room, writing room, cloak rooms, and

Restaurant
(Second Floor)
Overlooking the spires and Pinnacles of this famous University.
Two lifts to all floors

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Advertising Salesman Wanted

To represent a daily newspaper in calling on national advertisers and advertising agencies throughout Great Britain. Salary basis. Applicants must state previous business experience, religion, and send photograph.

Former experience in this specific work not essential but selling experience of some kind necessary, and a knowledge of advertising is important. Box K-2331, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

Goddard's Plate Powder

THE CHARM OF SILVERWARE is never so well expressed as when polished with Goddard's Plate Powder. 85 years world-wide reputation

Goddard's Plate Powder
Manufactured by J. Goddard & Sons, Leicester, Eng.
Lewis & Conger, and Charles & Company of New York, carry stocks

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DO you buying a car, clothing, or planning a trip? DO you need to hire an automobile? ARE you dining out today? ARE you sending your boy or girl to school? ARE you in need of office or domestic help?

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where a complete index of local and national advertisers is kept, arranged by name and by the type of goods which they sell. The Monitor can frequently facilitate your shopping by referring you promptly to a place which will meet your needs.

For those who are travelling or planning a trip, a large number of hotel booklets are available, covering a wide range of territory, also railway tours giving fares and routes.

"Plan Your Trip with Monitor Advertisers"

The Christian Science Monitor
2 ADELPHI TERRACE

GOV. GARDNER AIDS BACK TO SCHOOL WEEK

Governor of North Carolina
Urges Larger Attend-
ance Necessary

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—O. Max Gardner, Governor of North Carolina, has officially thrown the force of his office squarely behind a movement to increase school attendance in his state by issuing a proclamation calling for the observance of "Back to School Week." Reports from all sections indicate increased attendance upon the public schools during the season now starting, and the Governor's proclamation is expected to have a far-reaching effect.

Every child is entitled to an education, said Mr. Gardner. "Without it, he is a handicapped individual. For the purpose of education, our government has provided a system of public schools, free to the rich and the poor, the white and the black alike. The pupil who is irregular in attendance fails in his work and loses his interest in the school, while the regular pupil keeps up to standard and accumulates an ever-increasing interest in his work. The relation of attendance to progress in school emphasizes the importance of regular attendance. Many of our present investment in public education is rendered ineffective by the failure in attendance on the part of the pupils."

Educators, commenting on this move, expressed the belief that the Governor had sounded a keynote that should mean much to public education in this State, which is now expending more than \$20,000,000 annually on its common schools, as compared with less than \$1,000,000 at the beginning of the present century.

Railwaymen's Sons Win Scholarships

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—The Pennsylvania Railroad has announced that two Frank Thomson memorial scholarships, valued at \$500 each, have been awarded to Herbert L. Thomas of Princeton University and Thomas McCarlan of Lower Merion High School, respectively. Mr. Thomas will continue his course in electrical engineering at Princeton. Mr. McCarlan will continue his engineering school at the University of Pennsylvania.

The scholarships are made possible by the children of Frank Thomson, formerly president of the railroad, who established a trust fund in 1907 to provide eight scholarships to sons of railroad employees to obtain a technical education and thus better qualify themselves for employment by the company.

A scholarship established at Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J., to sons of employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad has been awarded to George W. Renninger of Northumberland, Pa. John W. Sullivan of Arlington, N. J., also will benefit, both boys having been so nearly equal in qualifications that the institute decided to offer two scholarships.

Labor to Urge Army Pay Increase

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The American Federation of Labor will use its influence in Congress to support the bill increasing the pay of officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, according to an announcement made here. Officials of the Federation will appear before congressional committees in behalf of the bill, it was said.

William Green, president of the Federation, has notified the Army Chief of Staff that the measure sponsored by the Inter-departmental Pay Board calling for salaries ranging from \$14,000 for major generals to \$36 a month for privates, has received the endorsement of the executive committee.

It is stated that the federation always has supported the maintenance of an army and navy for "defensive" purposes. No attempt would be made to organize the soldiers and sailors, it was said.

MISTRIAL ORDERED IN GASTONIA CASE

CHARLOTTE, N. C. (AP)—Trial of 16 Gastonia textile mill strikers and

strike leaders on charge of murder growing out of the shooting of C. F. Aderholt, chief of police of Gastonia, was halted, and a mistrial ordered, on account of the illness of one of the jurors.

The jury, election of which took up nine of the 12 days the trial had been in progress, was dismissed, and Judge M. V. Barnhill, presiding, recessed court.

Dry G. O. P. Opposes LaGuardia Candidacy

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A strong arraignment of political conditions which permit a large number of speakasies to carry on in New York was voiced by Clinton N. Howard of Rochester, chairman of the National United Committee for Law Enforcement, in his opening speech here in support of the candidacy of William Bennett for the Republican nomination for Mayor.

Mayor Walker, he said, "can only be defeated by a candidate that stands for the opposite things of life and the higher ideals of civic government. Mr. Bennett's opponent for the Republican nomination, Fiorello H. LaGuardia, offers no such hope. We cannot overestimate the importance of defeating Mr. LaGuardia in the Republican primaries. To patriotic Republicans it is even more important than the defeat of Tammany."

But the success of Mr. LaGuardia as the Republican candidate, claiming himself as wetter than Tammany Hall will strengthen the hold of the lawless element of the Republican Party which is our only immediate hope of bettering moral conditions in this city and this state. The meeting was sponsored by the National United Committee for Law Enforcement, the constitutional campaign committee, the Brooklyn women's Constitutional Hoover-Curtis committee, the New York Civic League, the Prohibition Educational League and the Campaign Committee of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

BOND SALE PLANNED FOR NEEDY STUDENTS

NEW YORK (AP)—J. B. Vandever, president of the Lincoln Scholarship Fund, Inc., has announced a nationwide campaign to raise \$1,120,000 for bonds to needy students.

Plans are to obtain money through sale of 30-year noninterest-bearing debenture bonds. Money will be lent without interest to students who can establish their need and sincerity.

The national advisory committee of the fund includes Sir Hubert Wilkins, explorer, life Governors of 23 states, 57 college presidents, 70 mayors and heads of several large corporations.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

E. L. Cregar, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Jennie H. Cregar, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Sessions, New York City
Mrs. D. C. Sisson, Potsdam, N. Y.
Charles F. Eddy, East Orange, N. J.
Miss Marion Slater, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. N. K. Barrett, Marion, Ind.
Mr. and Mrs. George D. Kneib, Roselle Park, N. J.
Mrs. Charles A. May, New Orleans, La.
Mrs. E. C. Nohel, New Orleans, La.
Mrs. Ada B. May, New Orleans, La.
Mrs. H. Bergendoff, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Fanny L. Walker, Orleans, Mass.
Miss Alice A. Townsend, Arlington Heights, Mass.
Miss Arville D. Walker, Cambridge, Mass.
Mrs. Jean Throm, Norfolk, Va.
Mrs. Lottie Behn, Oak Park, Ill.
Miss Alice Behn, Oak Park, Ill.
Mrs. Suzanne M. Pipe, Melrose, Mass.
Miss Mary L. Fountain, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Mrs. Mabel Harvey, Wheaton, Ill.
Mrs. L. H. Howe, Glen Elder, Ill.
Mrs. Clara D. Jaynes, Buffalo, N. Y.
Miss May Coy Allen, Millbrook, N. Y.
Mrs. E. H. Holly, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. Leonard W. Morgan, Waverly, N. Y.
Mrs. Lewis K. Smith, Waverly, N. Y.
Miss Henrietta Morgan, Waverly, N. Y.

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Going Back to College and Prep Schools

—Young men will find Scott & Company splendidly ready with complete outfits of distinctive new clothes—

—New Suits—slightly more form fitting—wider and squarer shoulders, in a large variety of imported and domestic wools, \$45 to \$55.

New Tuxedos—with soft roll and medium pointed lapels—finest materials throughout, \$50 and \$55.

New Topcoats—Raglan and Box models—with the smart new full-sweep—imported and domestic tweeds and chevrons—\$45 to \$55.

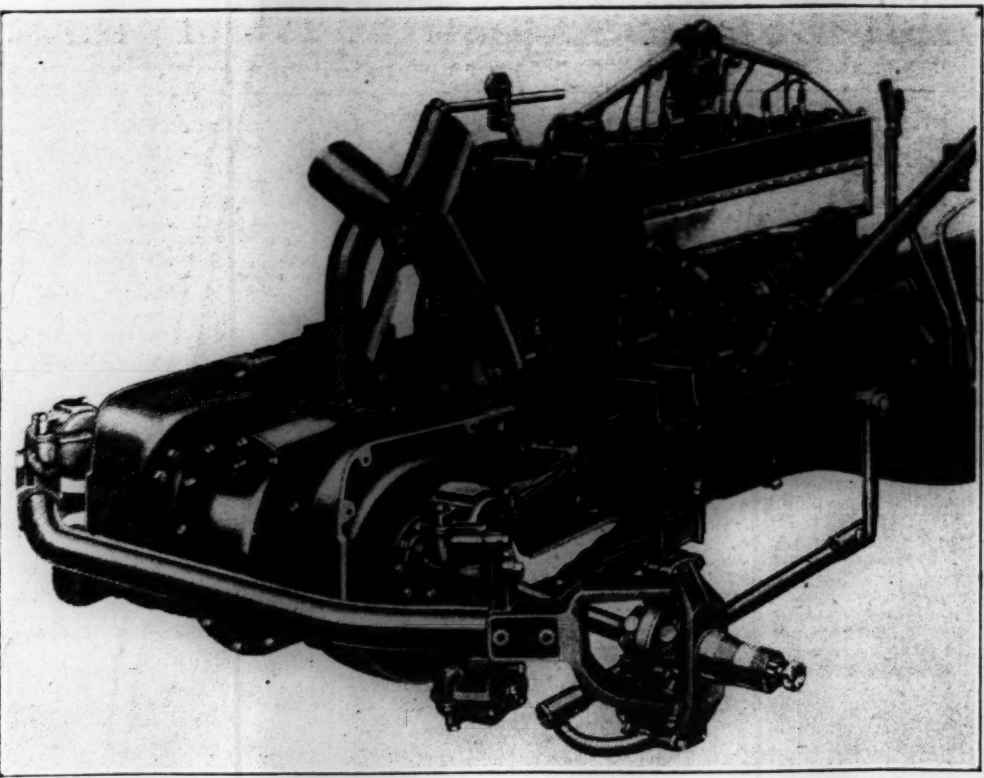
—all tailored in our Boston workrooms—ready to wear.

Young Men's Dept. 2nd floor

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LIMITED

336 to 340 Washington Street, Boston

This Motor Pulls a Car as a Horse Does a Buggy



Three-Quarters View of the Front End of Chassis of the Cord Front-Wheel-Drive Car. Showing Position of Motor, Transmission, Differential, Front Axles, Brake Drums and Universal Joints. Note That Battery Is Behind the Fan.

New Type Universal Joint Enables Car to Pull Instead of Push Itself

Located on Ends of Propeller Shafts, Not on Drive Rod, and
Revolves at Speed of Wheel Instead of Motor—
Front Drive Brings Car Closer to Road

How a front-wheel-drive car operates with its double universal joints, and other unusual details, is explained by E. L. Cord, president of the Auburn Automobile Company, which is promoting this new type of motor vehicle.

Pointing out that the difficulty which has hitherto prevented manufacturers from building a stock front-wheel-drive car has been to design a universal joint which would permit the transmission of power to the front wheels and at the same time permit them to be steered at a right angle, Mr. Cord said that this difficulty had been completely overcome.

The universal joint which makes possible this revolutionary step in automobile design is of a special, constant velocity type. As the universal joints are located at the ends of the propeller shafts, instead of in the drive shaft, as in a rear-drive car, they revolve at the speed of the wheel instead of at the speed of the motor. This reduces the wear on the joint by approximately one-fourth and explains their description as "constant velocity type."

Universal Joint Doubles Up
The joint amounts practically to two ordinary ones, set at a 45-degree angle to each other. The ordinary joint has four equidistant breaking points. By setting one so its breaking points come halfway between the breaking points of the other, eight points instead of four are achieved, and the shaft is free to revolve without grabbing at a hitherto impossible angle. The joint, although a double one, occupies less space than one of the ordinary type. This makes its location within the steering knuckle possible.

A three-quarter floating front axle consists of a latitudinally bowed tubular member joining the steering knuckles. The propeller shafts are separate from this, being inside it

achievement in the field of metallurgy, was made by the National Association of German-American Technologists at its forty-fifth annual meeting here. The medal is provided from an endowment of \$1000 established by the founder of the Ajax Metal Company of this city for the purpose of promoting researches into new uses and employments of metals.

"The aims and ideals of the technologists," said Otto Guessenfeldt, president, "are to make life easier and more worth living for the humbleness as well as the highest, to build up and not to destroy and to work for universal peace and understanding."

Peru-Ecuador Sign Frontier Protocol

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—The visit of Dr. Gonzalo Zaldumbide, Ecuadorean Minister of Foreign Affairs to Lima, has opened the path toward negotiations for settlement of the boundary controversy between Peru and Ecuador. Although traveling as a private citizen, since he has not yet taken the oath of office, Dr. Zaldumbide has conferred almost daily with the Peruvian Foreign Minister, Dr. Pedro José Rada y Gamio.

A protocol of four articles was signed at Quito, Ecuador, on June 21, 1924, by the Ecuadorean Chancellor, Dr. Ponce, and the Peruvian Minister, Dr. Castro Oyanguen, providing for settlement of the dispute as soon as Peru and Chile had terminated their controversy over Tacna and Arica.

The protocol provides that both Governments, with the previous consent of the United States, will send delegations to Washington to discuss the question of frontiers with a view that if they are not successful in arriving at a definite boundary line they are to determine in common

MEDAL FOR RESEARCH IN METALS ANNOUNCED

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—An announcement of plans for the annual award of the Francis J. Clamer Medal, in recognition of the most distinguished

BEDELL

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YOU..

will like this delicious
New England product

If you like old-fashioned mince pies, try making them with Friend's Mince Meat.

Here's a real pure food, made from ingredients of choicest quality, in surroundings of scrupulous cleanliness. Lots of meat, suet, spices, and the good things you'd use if you made it at home.

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Friend's
New England
MINCE MEAT

FRIEND BROTHERS, Melrose Station, BOSTON, MASS.

agreement the zones that are reciprocally to be recognized by each of the parties and also the zone to be submitted to the arbitral decision of the United States.

It is provided that if either end provided for in the first clause is attained, then a new protocol will be drawn and submitted to the respective Congresses.

Adviser to Assist Washington Students

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—An office of adviser to students from foreign countries, believed to be the first at any institution of higher learning in the United States, has just been established at the George Washington University. William Stull Holt, Ph. D., will hold the office. Dr. Cloyd Heck Marvin, president of the University, has announced.

Last year students from 43 foreign countries attended classes at George Washington.

The new office is established to aid the young people from these diverse countries in gaining the most from study at the university, "both in academic achievement and understanding of American ideals and institutions." Professor Holt is a person of broad sympathies with an intimate knowledge of international affairs, who has made a close study of the foreign relations of the United States and has lived and traveled extensively abroad.

RALEIGH DOME TO GLISTEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Preparations are being made to illuminate the dome of North Carolina's 96-year-old State House at Raleigh with flood lights. This, it is hoped, will be accomplished in time for home-coming week, which will be observed throughout the State, Oct. 14-21.

Bible Declared More Valuable to Daily Than to Sunday School

Important as Textbook for World History, for Development of Civilization, for English Literature, and Book of Exodus Is List of Arts of Period

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Bible nowadays is becoming more important in the day school than in the Sunday school, declared W. Hughes Jones, education officer in history to the Royal Air Force, addressing the City of London vacation course.

"In the day school," he said, "the Bible is a textbook, not only for conduct and morality, but also for English literature and world history. The story of the origin and development of our civilization is written on almost every page of the Old Testament. Ezekiel is an original and most trustworthy authority on the industrial and commercial conditions of his day; the writer of the Book of Esther is an authority on politics and the administration of government, and Exodus is nothing short of an encyclopedia of the arts and crafts of the ancient world."

Referring to the British Empire, Mr. Jones said: "Are we teaching the fact that the Imperial Conference of 1926 will be considered one day as important in the history of England and the world as Magna Carta? Do our children know that the present Empire is the fourth British Empire? These questions are more interesting and more important as living history for the children than what we usually give them."

History should be taught from the present day backward, he urged. Civics simply meant an intelligent and cultured interest in all the important things that happen now

around the child, and its study could be helped appreciably by teaching both local and national politics in the schools.

Many Ohio Cities Shine on Air Map

NEW YORK—Ohio has nearly 300 cities and towns on the air map, through the use of fabric roof signs. Fabric letters 45 inches tall have been used in smaller cities and towns. The signs are of heavy cotton fabric impregnated with a tint and treated with adhesive which fastens them securely to the roof. In larger cities, where more roof space is available, letters from six to ten feet high are used.

The importance of air marking towns is increasingly emphasized by leaders in aviation. "Marking the towns and cities," says Colonel Lindbergh, "is of the greatest assistance to the trained pilot and is a necessity when the amateur is concerned."

FILIPINO LEADER TO RETIRE

MANILA (AP)—Manuel Quezon, president of the Philippine Senate and for many years a leader in the fight for Philippine independence and Filipino participation in government, has indicated that he soon will retire from public life. Addressing the Senate, Quezon predicted that Senator Sergio Osmena would return to the leadership of the Filipinos in governmental affairs.

"BACK to SCHOOL" SALE



Growing youngsters like fine foods for their sturdy young bodies. The best of foods at the greatest savings may be found at all First National Stores.

Lux Large Pkg. **21c**

Sealect Milk Evaporated 3 Tall Cans **25c**

Macaroni or Spaghetti 4 Pkgs. **29c**

Mazola Oil Qt. Can **49c** Pt. Can **25c**

Shredded Wheat 2 Pkgs. **19c**

Parson's Ammonia Qt. Bot. **32c**

Raisin Bread New Low Price Large Loaf **10c**

Finest Light New Orleans Molasses Lge. Can **25c** Sm. Can **15c**

Clean Extra Fine Quality Yellow Eyed Beans 2 Lbs. **21c**

The Extract With Strength and Quality Baker's Vanilla Bot. **29c**

Rumford's for Better Baking Success Baking Powder Can **29c**

Fall Housecleaning Necessities

BROOM SALE

Finest Grade 69c Standard 45c

White Line Compound 19c

Rinso LGE. PKG. 22c

Oakite Cleans a Million Things 13c

Dazzle CAN 15c

Novite SAL SODA PKG. 8c

Bon Ami CAN 9c

Sani Flush CAN 23c

Super Suds PKG. 9c

Acme Lime CAN 12c

Black Iron STOVE BOT. 18c

Finest Mops 45c

Clothes Line 35c

Washboards 49c

Finest Blue Rose Rice Lge. Pkg. **10c**

For Cake Toppings—So Easily Used Marshmallow Fluff Sm. Can **9c** Lge. Can **19c**

Has Many Uses—Simply Delicious Sandwich Spread 4 Oz. Jar **21c**

Rumford's for Better Baking Success Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce 9c

FLOUR SALE

Gold Medal KITCHEN TESTED

OR Pillsbury's Best

24 1/2 LB. BAG \$1.15

Finest Flour

For All Fine Baking Purposes 24 1/2 LB. BAG 95c

Pastry Flour

Old Homestead Pastry Flour is Ideal for Biscuits, Cakes, etc. 24 1/2 LB. BAG 85c

EVERYDAY SAVINGS

Gulden's Mustard jar 12c

Lux Toilet Soap cake 8c

Certo bot. 31c

Bean Hole Beans lge. can 22c

Blue Label Ketchup lge. bot. 23c

Jello 3 pkgs. 25c

Rinso small size pkg. 8c

Matches box 4c

Baker's Cocoa small can 8c

Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour pkg. 12c

Wheatena pkg. 21c

Ralston pkg. 22c

Grape Nuts pkg. 16c

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EDUCATIONAL

Improving the Character of American Citizenship

By EDGAR E. ROBINSON

Professor of American History, Stanford University

THE last 10 years in the United States have witnessed two movements aiming at an improvement in the character of American citizenship. Each had its origin in the period of progressivism which followed the years just before the Great War and each was profoundly affected by the development of propaganda in America after 1914. One has aimed to reach the goal through education and the other through the use of the press.

Both movements have been in the past and are in the future. Both have been in the past and are in the future. Both have been in the past and are in the future.

These holding the first view concentrate their effort in getting out the vote. The Government of one or two states favors compulsory registration. Others of similar opinions would provide compulsory voting. It is asserted with finality that "a good citizen is one who votes." Such a point of view easily leads to the conclusion that it is quite proper to regiment opinion, and falls easily into the position that dissent is to be discouraged. It organizes campaigns to back this or that candidate, conducts house to house canvasses, "sells" the platform of its candidate, but by no means encourages examination, but by using high pressure methods of persuasion. It is built upon the assumption that most persons are not only ignorant of but uninterested in public affairs. They must be urged to understand and to become convinced is not the point; only to participate under pressure and under guidance of someone who knows of assets in a confident voice that he does know. In such a case, the citizen is to be found, they assert, in mass action under unifying direction.

Increased Understanding

Those holding the other view have been forced to admit that the electorate is ignorant and uninterested, but, instead of improvement as the result of an increased vote, they have seen a greater danger, that is, to the functioning of democracy, unless there be an increase in knowledge, a development of criticism, and a real creative contribution on the part of a greater number of persons. They observe that an ignorant democracy is a danger to the country. They see the danger of a few self-appointed leaders, holding such views, this group of thinkers has concentrated upon efforts, first, to open channels of discussion; second, to provide means of adult education, and third, to bring about alteration in the educational system. The first has been markedly successful. In our larger cities in the growth of open forums. The second is best represented in America by a few outstanding journals and a half dozen newspapers. The third appears to be the most advanced stage in a group of American colleges.

At first thought, the existence of a public forum, interesting 1000 people on one evening a week, does not seem impressive. In a city of 30,000 or 40,000 people it seems in lower minority. In a city of a million or more, what can a dozen such forums hope to accomplish? Interested as most persons are in organizations that relate either to work or pleasure, an organization that is of direct application to neither of these seems quite out of place.

Yet there are two facts that give denial to this conclusion. In the first place, these forums have achieved a reputation, if not for omniscient wisdom, then for absolute fairness, among widely divergent groups. The very fact of standing apart gives them upon occasion a place that is of great value to them in exerting an increasing influence. In taking the place in this respect held in less cosmopolitan communities by older social agencies, they are assuming the function of increasing importance in public affairs. In the second place, in times of crisis, these centers are above and beyond all other types of organization in capacity for unprejudiced judgment. Great bodies of persons agree that they are. The danger to their continued functioning has come not from the mass of people, but from a few in positions of authority.

Opportunity of the Press

Whereas the forum uses the spoken word, and as yet seldom before the microphone, the opportunity of the written word in journal and newspaper is very much greater. A column of editorial comment may reach only a thousand readers, but again there are some that reach more than 100,000. There is one that boasts of more than 1,000,000. It is doubtful whether some of these exercise any critical effect whatsoever, but there is not one that does not provoke discussion. All are informative and some are frankly engaged in propaganda. The more critical journals, and most of them are weekly publications, reach a small minority, but it is a group exercising great influence upon social thought. Like the reputation of the vigorous forums, that of the more plain-spoken journals is one of fairness and dependability in time of stress.

In addition to the forum and the journal appears now more and more the radio program. As yet, however, this most potent of influences for an undressed spread of adult education has not developed to a point where a critical judgment can be made as to its place in the improvement of American citizenship. But the revelations given the public of the plans of service in this development work indicate that those in control not only envisage a field of great activity, but also have actually laid the basis for its development.

There remains the work now going forward in the colleges. It may be said at once that work on public affairs, whatever it is called, in the preparatory schools is almost wholly authoritative and dogmatic. But in the colleges, and particularly in the larger universities, there has been a reshaping of means looking toward the presentation, not only of a synthesis of the facts of society and an analysis of the citizen's place in the modern world, but much attention has been given to critical methods in the study of public opinion.

Missed the True Kind

First of all, there is seen the need of altering the general attitude toward preparation for citizenship. A danger lies in the instant closing of the mind to any consideration of the matter. It is seen in the expression of the voice, the lift of the eyebrow, the dismissal with the comment "not my way," "no citizen-ship—let's forget it." Nor is a rejection merely of a subject that has been found difficult. It is rather that it appears as a task, unpleasant and without profit. It is something to be avoided, and the student who does not prevent avoidance. Obviously, such an attitude is thoughtless, but not, for that reason, to be ignored. It arises out of the feeling both in the student and in the teacher drawn from experience of all who have passed through schools and have been made to conform, to salute the flag, to recite the pledge of allegiance, to study civics as an obligation. These have created a state of thought that reacts upon occasion in blind obedience and proper loyalty, but usually, in the ordinary run of affairs, and among young people who are vigorous in questioning anything that interferes with their choice of work or play, it produces a feeling of revolt based upon aversion.



At a Peace School in Berlin, Paris and Berlin Have Schools Where German and French Youths Live and Study Together in Effort to Promote Better Understanding Between the Two Nations.

There are those who, giving thought to this feeling, declare that it is quite correct. They point out that teaching in the field of citizenship must be that of dogma and of creed, that it offers basic ground for the growth of partisanship, and that vigorous persons ought to reject it all. The study of civics appears to them as an endeavor of the loyal-frenched classes to teach blind loyalty to the standards that are fixed. As such, it is thought to be the malady of the militarist and of the bigot. To teach citizenship in such fashion is to give improper emphasis to the state and inadequate attention to the individual.

But both in the way of feeling and in the way of thought, such views give a false impression of the underlying purpose in teaching citizenship. A dozen colleges have pointed the way to the more creative work that is to do so much to change the role of public opinion in America.

Thus, in forums, journals and colleges, there is being developed a challenging point of view and an interested body of citizens. The point of view is distinctly that of the educated man, not as a specialist or a professional, even in public affairs, but that of an individual forced to live in an intricate and baffling world. The body of persons affected by all these means cannot be very large, but it is growing, and its vigor, its opinion, and its insistence are showing effects upon other peoples and upon educational institutions.

Bi-weekly Pageants

Trumpets sound through the halls of Paterson School, Dayton, O., and of the auditorium stage glide back. It is the opening of a historical pageant that has become a model for schools far and wide. Character building is the prime purpose of the event, according to Miss L. Daisy Hammond, principal of the school.

Alternate Thursday mornings see 45 minutes of school time devoted to the pageant, and training is given to every student of the institution. Sixth and seventh grade pupils take part in the play and are given practice in co-operation and clear thinking. Those of the lower grades witness the performances and are given lessons in courteous attention as well as an insight into American history. Miss Hammond says:

"The pageant has been in the school's program for nearly two decades and time has seen changes of importance. During the World War, when nationalism was paramount, that trait was stressed. Since then the underlying theme of the pageant has been international good will and a plea for friendliness of all peoples.

Each mother must make her own list according to individual circumstances and the child's interests. One rule may be given: the four-year-old should hang up his wraps, pick up his toys, partially dress himself and run small errands for Mother. Beyond this, with perhaps a few exceptions, the child's tasks should be voluntary. We are apt to shrink from the thought of work in connection with children, but work is play to them and, lacking other duties, they know fewer beliefs of fatigue and monotony, fewer limitations of every sort. Duties are imperative and then plenty of time for the child to try his own wings and do what we term as play. (Mrs.) M. N. F.

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Montessori Nursery class (from 3 years). Preparation for Matriculation. Entire charge taken of children whose parents are abroad.
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Country Day School Facilities
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Boarding School for Girls
For full particulars apply to the Principals
Next term commences Sept. 24, 1929

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CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND
Home School for limited number of Boarders. Tuition charge taken if required. For full particulars apply to the Principals.
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A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

The Kindred of the Kibbo Kift

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

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NEW YORK CURB MARKET

| INDUSTRIALS | | | | (Sales in hundreds) | | | |
|---------------------|------|-----|------|---------------------|------|-----|------|
| | High | Low | 1:30 | | High | Low | 1:30 |
| 26 Aeronaut. Prod. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 41 Louisiana L&E | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 27 Aero. Equip. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 42 Marietta | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 28 Aero. Serv. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 43 Mass Int'l Mfg | 175 | 175 | 175 |
| 29 Aero. Syst. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 44 McCarran | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 30 Aero. Transp. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 45 Mayflower Amer | 935 | 935 | 935 |
| 31 Aircraft | 185 | 185 | 185 | 46 McCord | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 32 Aircraft Eng. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 47 Mead Lohman | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 33 Aircraft Mfg. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 48 Memphis N Gas | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 34 Aircraft Serv. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 49 Mercantile | 195 | 195 | 195 |
| 35 Aircraft Supp. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 50 Mercantile | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| 36 Aircraft Transp. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 51 Met Text Prod | 234 | 234 | 234 |
| 37 Aircraft Util. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 52 Met Text Prod | 234 | 234 | 234 |
| 38 Aircraft Util. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 53 Middle W Ctl new | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 39 Aircraft Util. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 54 Middle W Ctl new | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 40 Aircraft Util. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 55 Middle W Ctl new | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 41 Aircraft Util. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 56 Middle W Ctl new | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 42 Aircraft Util. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 57 Middle W Ctl new | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 43 Aircraft Util. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 58 Middle W Ctl new | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 44 Aircraft Util. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 59 Middle W Ctl new | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 45 Aircraft Util. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 60 Middle W Ctl new | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 46 Aircraft Util. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 61 Middle W Ctl new | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 47 Aircraft Util. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 62 Middle W Ctl new | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 48 Aircraft Util. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 63 Middle W Ctl new | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 49 Aircraft Util. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 64 Middle W Ctl new | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 50 Aircraft Util. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 65 Middle W Ctl new | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 51 Aircraft Util. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 66 Middle W Ctl new | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 52 Aircraft Util. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 67 Middle W Ctl new | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 53 Aircraft Util. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 68 Middle W Ctl new | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 54 Aircraft Util. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 69 Middle W Ctl new | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 55 Aircraft Util. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 70 Middle W Ctl new | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 56 Aircraft Util. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 71 Middle W Ctl new | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 57 Aircraft Util. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 72 Middle W Ctl new | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 58 Aircraft Util. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 73 Middle W Ctl new | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 59 Aircraft Util. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 74 Middle W Ctl new | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 60 Aircraft Util. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 75 Middle W Ctl new | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 61 Aircraft Util. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 76 Middle W Ctl new | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 62 Aircraft Util. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 77 Middle W Ctl new | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 63 Aircraft Util. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 78 Middle W Ctl new | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 64 Aircraft Util. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 79 Middle W Ctl new | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 65 Aircraft Util. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 80 Middle W Ctl new | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 66 Aircraft Util. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 81 Middle W Ctl new | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 67 Aircraft Util. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 82 Middle W Ctl new | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 68 Aircraft Util. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 83 Middle W Ctl new | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 69 Aircraft Util. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 84 Middle W Ctl new | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 70 Aircraft Util. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 85 Middle W Ctl new | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 71 Aircraft Util. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 86 Middle W Ctl new | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 72 Aircraft Util. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 87 Middle W Ctl new | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 73 Aircraft Util. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 88 Middle W Ctl new | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 74 Aircraft Util. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 89 Middle W Ctl new | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 75 Aircraft Util. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 90 Middle W Ctl new | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 76 Aircraft Util. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 91 Middle W Ctl new | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 77 Aircraft Util. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 92 Middle W Ctl new | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 78 Aircraft Util. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 93 Middle W Ctl new | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 79 Aircraft Util. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 94 Middle W Ctl new | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 80 Aircraft Util. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 95 Middle W Ctl new | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 81 Aircraft Util. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 96 Middle W Ctl new | 44 | 44 | 44 |

total Sup P 6s '63, 45 74 74 cent, three months 51½ per c

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

PHILLIES AFTER A HIGHER PLACE

Just at Present Shotten's Club Looks Capable of Getting Into First Division

| NATIONAL LEAGUE | | | |
|-----------------|----|----|------|
| Team | W | L | Pct. |
| Chicago | 45 | 25 | .643 |
| Pittsburgh | 42 | 28 | .600 |
| New York | 41 | 29 | .588 |
| St. Louis | 39 | 31 | .559 |
| Cincinnati | 38 | 32 | .544 |
| Boston | 37 | 33 | .527 |
| Philadelphia | 36 | 34 | .514 |
| Cleveland | 35 | 35 | .500 |
| Washington | 34 | 36 | .486 |
| San Francisco | 33 | 37 | .471 |
| Los Angeles | 32 | 38 | .457 |
| San Diego | 31 | 39 | .443 |
| Portland | 30 | 40 | .429 |
| Seattle | 29 | 41 | .414 |
| Portland | 28 | 42 | .400 |
| Seattle | 27 | 43 | .386 |
| Portland | 26 | 44 | .371 |
| Seattle | 25 | 45 | .357 |
| Portland | 24 | 46 | .343 |
| Seattle | 23 | 47 | .328 |
| Portland | 22 | 48 | .314 |
| Seattle | 21 | 49 | .300 |
| Portland | 20 | 50 | .286 |
| Seattle | 19 | 51 | .271 |
| Portland | 18 | 52 | .257 |
| Seattle | 17 | 53 | .243 |
| Portland | 16 | 54 | .229 |
| Seattle | 15 | 55 | .214 |
| Portland | 14 | 56 | .200 |
| Seattle | 13 | 57 | .186 |
| Portland | 12 | 58 | .171 |
| Seattle | 11 | 59 | .157 |
| Portland | 10 | 60 | .143 |
| Seattle | 9 | 61 | .129 |
| Portland | 8 | 62 | .114 |
| Seattle | 7 | 63 | .100 |
| Portland | 6 | 64 | .086 |
| Seattle | 5 | 65 | .071 |
| Portland | 4 | 66 | .057 |
| Seattle | 3 | 67 | .043 |
| Portland | 2 | 68 | .029 |
| Seattle | 1 | 69 | .014 |
| Portland | 0 | 70 | .000 |

With the National League season practically over, the Philadelphia Phillies are looking for a place in the first division. The team, which has been in the second division since 1927, is now in a position to make a move into the first division.

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Rain Halts Play on Second Day of U. S. Tennis Singles

Frederic Mercur Wins After a Five-Set Battle With Harris E. Coggeshall, 7-5, 7-5, 2-6, 5-7, 7-5, in the Second Round

NEW YORK.—The completion of the second round of the United States National Tennis Championships, which began on Monday, was delayed by rain on Tuesday. The first round of the tournament was completed on Monday, and the second round was held on Tuesday.

The first round of the tournament was completed on Monday, and the second round was held on Tuesday. The first round of the tournament was completed on Monday, and the second round was held on Tuesday.

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NEW AMERICAN LEAGUE RECORD

Mark of 533 Home Runs Made in 1925 Gives Way Before Heavy Hitters

| AMERICAN LEAGUE | | | |
|-----------------|----|----|------|
| Team | W | L | Pct. |
| Philadelphia | 45 | 25 | .643 |
| New York | 42 | 28 | .600 |
| Cleveland | 41 | 29 | .588 |
| St. Louis | 39 | 31 | .559 |
| Cincinnati | 38 | 32 | .544 |
| Boston | 37 | 33 | .527 |
| Washington | 36 | 34 | .514 |
| Chicago | 35 | 35 | .500 |
| San Francisco | 34 | 36 | .486 |
| Los Angeles | 33 | 37 | .471 |
| San Diego | 32 | 38 | .457 |
| Portland | 31 | 39 | .443 |
| Seattle | 30 | 40 | .429 |
| Portland | 29 | 41 | .414 |
| Seattle | 28 | 42 | .400 |
| Portland | 27 | 43 | .386 |
| Seattle | 26 | 44 | .371 |
| Portland | 25 | 45 | .357 |
| Seattle | 24 | 46 | .343 |
| Portland | 23 | 47 | .328 |
| Seattle | 22 | 48 | .314 |
| Portland | 21 | 49 | .300 |
| Seattle | 20 | 50 | .286 |
| Portland | 19 | 51 | .271 |
| Seattle | 18 | 52 | .257 |
| Portland | 17 | 53 | .243 |
| Seattle | 16 | 54 | .229 |
| Portland | 15 | 55 | .214 |
| Seattle | 14 | 56 | .200 |
| Portland | 13 | 57 | .186 |
| Seattle | 12 | 58 | .171 |
| Portland | 11 | 59 | .157 |
| Seattle | 10 | 60 | .143 |
| Portland | 9 | 61 | .129 |
| Seattle | 8 | 62 | .114 |
| Portland | 7 | 63 | .100 |
| Seattle | 6 | 64 | .086 |
| Portland | 5 | 65 | .071 |
| Seattle | 4 | 66 | .057 |
| Portland | 3 | 67 | .043 |
| Seattle | 2 | 68 | .029 |
| Portland | 1 | 69 | .014 |
| Seattle | 0 | 70 | .000 |

With home runs being hit with unfailing regularity, both in the National and American Leagues, it is not surprising that the record of 533 home runs made in 1925 is being broken.

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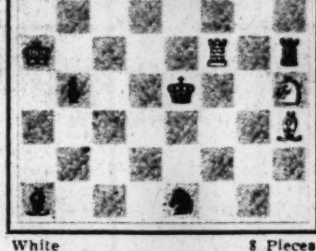
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CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 1129 By G. C. Alvey



White to play and mate in 2 moves. The board shows a king on e1, queen on d1, rook on a1, bishop on c1, knight on b1, and pawns on a2, b2, c2, d2, e2, f2, g2, h2. Black pieces are on the back rank: king on e8, queen on d8, rook on a8, bishop on c8, knight on b8, and pawns on a7, b7, c7, d7, e7, f7, g7, h7.

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MISS H. L. HICKS BREAKS RECORD

Scores 38-40-78 in Start of the Women's Western Golf Tourney

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. PLOSMOOR, Ill.—Hitting a long ball all the way, Miss Helen L. Hicks, of the Inwood Country Club, Inwood, LaSalle, Ill., set the pace when the second 18-hole round of the medal play championship of the Women's Western Golf Association got under way at Plosmoor Country Club here today.

The youthful invader from the East cut three under par in the first round to establish a mark of 38-40-78. This broke the course record for women and she has the rest of the field bunched from four to 10 strokes behind her.

The other good golfers, however, have a good chance to overtake her as there are today's round and two more to go to complete the 72-hole test.

Four strokes behind Miss Hicks came Mrs. H. Austin Pardee of Indian Hill Club, Chicago, with a count of 40-42, which is one over par. The title defender, Mrs. Lee W. Mida of Butterfield Country Club, Hinsdale, Ill., followed with a count of 41-43, which is two over par.

Two visiting stars came next, Miss Margaret G. Lister of the Chicago Golf Club, and Mrs. G. L. Lister of Los Angeles, with 41 and 42, respectively. The latter went to the final in the recent Western women's championship at Cleveland, Miss Orcutt won the driving contest with 305, 286 and 76 yards.

Miss Hicks scored three birdies going out, and they all came in the holes where her consistent driving and long second earned results. Coming in she took an extra stroke for a 6 on the twelfth, and otherwise had a perfect par card. She was fourth in the driving contest with 263, 292, 233.

The following example shows the key planning the two white pieces, and exposing the white king to cross-checks. By M. Marble.

White to play and mate in two. The board shows a king on e1, queen on d1, rook on a1, bishop on c1, knight on b1, and pawns on a2, b2, c2, d2, e2, f2, g2, h2. Black pieces are on the back rank: king on e8, queen on d8, rook on a8, bishop on c8, knight on b8, and pawns on a7, b7, c7, d7, e7, f7, g7, h7.

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White to play and mate in two. The board shows a king on e1, queen on d1,

radio section, second

JORDAN

floor, annex

MARSH Co
BOSTON

PLYMOUTH EVEN. at 8:20
Pop. 41 Mat. Tom'w
LAST 2 WEEKS

'SKIDDING'
THE OUTSTANDING COMEDY HIT!
DIRECT FROM 16 MONTHS RUN IN N.Y.
#2 N. Y. #1 SAT. MAT. 5:10
#2. No Higher WED. BARGAIN MAT. #2.

GAMBLING

"Somebody should create a foundation which would endow all stage aspirants with tickets for the new Cohan play."—*Haywood Brown*.

SAN MATEO, CALIF.—Comfortable, roomy shingle house, 7 rooms, 2 baths, all modern conveniences; one of best locations in San Mateo Park; price right for quick sale. \$332. The Christian Science Monitor, 625 Market, San Francisco.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY - *Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers* 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115 St. Cathedral 9941, New York City.

in attractive apartment; exceptional opportunity. Phone for appointment. Circle 7807.
N. Y. C., East 70's—Thoroughly modern furnished rooms with bath; hotel service. Butterfield 1330. Near church.

IPANY

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.



Who: **GEORGE BRYAN BRUM-
MELL** (called "Beau" Brummell).
When: Nineteenth century.
Where: England.

Why Famous: For fifteen years
the foremost figure in the English
world of fashion.

Although not of the aristocracy,
the parents of George Bryan Brum-
mell were people of taste, means and
intelligence, his father being at one
time private secretary to Lord North.
The youngest of three children, the
future Beau was educated at Eton,
where his vivacity, wit and good
humor won him wide popularity. He
was known equally for playing good
cricket, for fastidiousness in dress,
and skill in toasting bread and
cheese.

It was probably at Eton that he
first met the Prince of Wales, later
George IV, whose most intimate
friend he was soon to be. His ap-
pointment to a competency in the Prince
of Wales's own regiment assured
him an entrée to that world of fash-
ion which he seems always to have
regarded as the proper setting for
his talents. His career as a soldier
was, however, of short duration, but
long enough to make him the in-
imate of the Prince and of prominent
young men of fashion of the day.

Coming into a substantial patri-
mony, he resigned his commission,
and bought and furnished a house in
London, where he soon became king
of the fashionable world, holding his
position undisputed for 18 years.
Eventually relations became strained
between his royal patron and him-
self, but his popularity would not
undoubtedly have continued indefinitely
had he not fallen into the fash-
ionable but disastrous habit of gam-
bling. His losses involved him in debt
so heavily that he finally left Eng-
land, and spent the remainder of his
days a voluntary exile in France.

The stories that have been told
about him are legion, and many of
them have grossly misrepresented
him. Contrary to popular opinion, he
was not a spendthrift, and did not
live beyond his income until he suc-
cumbed to the lure of the gambling
table. He performed a very real ser-
vice to society by introducing good
taste in men's dress to an age that
had great need for it. His taste
elegance had meant embroideries,
jewels, ruffles and astonishing color
combinations; under the Beau's
régime it came to mean simplicity of
design and harmony of color—in
other words, good taste. He was
justly celebrated for his wit, which
frequently bordered on "a nicely cal-
culated insolence," and conspicuous
among his good traits was his love
for animals.

A Word a Day

Simplicity

The Latin *simples* means "onefold"
(as opposed to *duplex*, "twofold").
We have retained this picturesque
significance for simplicity, and state
as its first definition single, uncon-
founded, not blended with something
else, freedom from elaborateness or
intricacy or ostentation.

When referring to soils, minerals,
and the like, we say that simplicity
denotes being unmixt. As applied to
literary style, simplicity means clear-
ness of statement and absence of arti-
ficiality.

The simplicity of a person is one-
ness of purpose, guilelessness, sin-
cerity, unaffectedness. There is al-
ways the question whether a "simple"
person may be artless or in experi-
enced and ignorant, but if we follow
the derivation, we feel sure that sim-
plicity denotes only freedom from
complexity, whether it be of mind,
manners, or materials.

The "simplicity of little children,"
we are told, is not ignorance today,
and in many cases not unsophistic-
ation. In our daily meditation, how-
ever, we can strive to procure for all
ages a more general sweetness, un-
affectedness, and freedom of spirit,
which has no relation to weakness.

Simplicity stresses the second
syllable. Sound each *s* as in *it*, *y* as in
many.
"The daisy's for simplicity and un-
affected air."

Note: Webster's first choice is ac-
cepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Brevities

Louisville Times: If you have a really
good voice, you are a singer. If you
nounce, if the voice isn't so good you
may hope to be a radio singer or
speaker.

Ohio State Journal: The most trusting
man in this neighborhood isn't carrying
any spare, because his new tires are
absolutely guaranteed for 10,000 miles.

Des Moines Register: Speaking of
endurance flights, many a dollar bill
also keeps on the go until it is com-
pletely worn out.

Passing Show: A Frenchman has given
up writing books and has gone into the
wholesale cheese business. He now con-
centrates on producing best amelia.

Humorist: A Southsea man claims to
have grown the biggest pumpkin in Eng-
land. It is said that, in the uncertain
light of dawn, visitors have mistaken it
for the Isle of Wight.

A Quotation for Today
**BUY what thou hast no need of, and ere long
thou shalt sell thy necessities.—FRANKLIN**

Odds and Ends

A New Industry
The United States Department of
Labor reports that there are nearly
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the manufacture of airplanes and
motors.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

New England Farmers Look Ahead

THIS process of readjustment which has been begun as a result of the authorization by Congress of substantial loans to agriculture apparently is operating potentially even in sections of the United States where farming had come to be regarded as almost a lost art. New England, once the area where "abandoned farms" abounded, finds in the new order of things a reassuring promise of at least indirect "relief." There is noticeable in that section of the country a disposition to regard what formerly was an admitted liability as a prospective and highly probable asset.

The economic lane has been long in reaching a turning. From the small and stubbornly unproductive New England homestead young men and young women have fared forth for three generations to the more fertile lands of the West, to the cities of every section, and to the mills and factories of their home states. Too often the lure proved so irresistible that no member of the family remained to plant, now or harvest the sparse crops which never returned a profit. The increasing surpluses of corn and wheat produced in abundance on western farms were marketed in competition with New England products at a profit.

But now, with the proposed comprehensive regulation or limitation of annual surpluses by the voluntary action of western co-operatives, the New Englander looks ahead to the time when he can, at least in his home market, sell his products, whether of orchard, field or garden, at a price reasonably stabilized by this newly applied economic process. This does not mean, necessarily, that the market price will be higher than at present, or that the aggregate volume of produce will be lessened. It means, or should mean, that at no period, with the possible exception of that in which perishable fruits are thrown on the market in unusual abundance, will there be offered, in the great distributing centers, surplus shipments in quantities sufficient to break prices down to an unprofitable level.

The dumping of large surpluses of staple fruits and other foodstuffs benefits no one, not even the consumer, in the long run. The processors and jobbers usually do profit by this means, but these benefits are not usually shared by either producer or consumer. The need, then, is for economic stabilization. This can be accomplished, it is believed, by making it possible for the producers of surplus crops to market them regularly and in order.

The New England farm, long abandoned, will not come back in a day, or in a year. But it is now probable that it will soon be restored to its almost forgotten position of importance. The factories and mills call less insistently than heretofore for the boys and girls. Good roads and modern conveniences of travel and communication have combined to make the old farm accessible and pleasantly habitable. There are gratifying indications that the tide is about to turn back to the New England farm.

A Peace Revolution in Mexico

MEXICO is holding an election. True, the rattle of musketry and the thunder of cannon are not heard below the Rio Grande. Revolution—the traditional method of changing governments in Mexico—is noticeably absent. Nor is this one of those one-way "elections" so favored in much of Latin America in which the voter has a wide choice "among" a single candidate. This is not even a race between two of the some 400 generals the Republic affords; both Pascual Ortiz Rubio and José Vasconcelos are distinguished civilians. Indeed, the military "strong men" of Mexico, former President Calles and Gen. Juan Almazan, conquering hero in last spring's revolt, have left the country for extended trips to Europe. Plainly, Mexico is trying something new in elections.

President Portes Gil made this clear in his speech opening Congress the other day when he emphatically denied "criminal reports" that he would attempt to retain office, and declared:

My greatest pleasure is to know that the political candidates themselves have recognized my total lack of interference in the electoral battle, and that they have had no occasion to complain of participation in the campaign by even the humblest servants of the Administration.

There is some question whether the President will be able to keep all officials from using their powers to obtain political advantages, but Señor Portes Gil is sincerely doing what he can, and that is a most hopeful fact. He has done an unheard-of thing by allowing the freest speech to political opponents who denounce him and his Government.

Evidently the democratic ideal is taking hold in Mexico. General Calles voiced it most clearly last year when he demanded an end to one-man military rule (caudillaje), and set the pace by stepping down from the Presidency and refusing to be a caudillo himself. President Portes Gil reiterates it in his speech to Congress, and General Almazan, himself apparently running away to Europe to escape the effort to make him a "dark horse" presidential candidate, echoes it. He says: "Mexico needs civilian presidents." Those words measure one of the biggest revolutions his country has ever seen.

Not that all is right in Mexico. Far from it. Even an approach to democracy will be impossible until the rural education crusade lays a

basis of literacy among the awakened millions of Indian and mestizo population. The Nation still lacks the political mainstay of an articulate middle class. A vicious tradition of personal domination, harshness and corruption mars public service.

Only a few ripples are visible in the pool of national economic stagnation. Bitterness lingers in the church and state controversy. The injustice, ignorance and disorder of four centuries have not been routed in a day, but the leaven of justice, enlightenment and order is very clearly at work. And nowhere is there more hopeful indication of the transformation than in the present presidential campaign.

Back Home to Sweden

THE fair name of patriotism has yet to recover from the tarnishings of the war period, and until it can be forever freed from the implication of enmity to fellow human beings who happen to inhabit another country, there will always be some who regard it rather as a vice than a virtue. But whoever would care to find a token that patriotism is still a good thing that not only elevates and inspires a nation, but warms the hearts of other nations in sympathetic understanding, let him recall a certain memorable happening in Sweden a few days ago.

Church bells were pealing, flags and bunting were out in the streets, tears of joy welled in the eyes of the sturdy Scandinavians, a strange wave of gladness and good will swept over the land. It was the day of the return from the "Old Swedish Village." The Old Swedish Village was a settlement of some 900 Swedish people far away in southern Russia. How they had reached there during Tsarist days, 150 years ago, after being evicted from their island home of Dago, off Estonia, and driven farther and farther southward, is a long story of hardship and tribulation that remains deeply engraved in the traditions of the settlers.

Amid a foreign people, the villagers remained a community apart, devoted to the fatherland, speaking the Swedish tongue as they remembered it, and hoping for the day of the return. The opportunity came at last—a big undertaking, but things are managed nowadays. The 900 packed their traps, sold their farms to the Soviet authorities for a sixth of what they had asked, set out on the journey that Prince Carl and the Swedish Red Cross had planned, and the Babylonian captivity was ended.

As the journey progressed from the week's sail on the Black Sea, thence by rail through Bucharest, Budapest, Vienna and Germany, the people along the route gave them a hearty God-speed, while at home in Sweden there was little thought of anything but welcoming the long-separated brethren back to the fold. The returned ones were going to be poor; they had received only 42,000 rubles for all their farms; it mattered not. There was food and clothing ready for them, and comfortable temporary quarters, while a special committee was at work on the resettlement.

When the villagers finally set foot on Swedish soil at Trelleborg, the Nation rose to welcome them with open arms. Prince and Premier and leaders of the state were present to give the official greetings. Sweden realized, if never before, that it was one family, taking back its long-lost members.

Such feelings of kinship within the state, so much easier for the small nation to obtain than for the great, make the ties that bind humanity. Their foundations lie deep in the human heart. They mean love of one's own without disparagement to others, and that, surely, is true patriotism—the patriotism for the coming era of peace.

To Europe and Back in a Day

GREAT BRITAIN'S victory in the Schneider Cup race is to be regarded less perhaps as a stunt than as a foretaste of the future. It may not be possible to travel, at this day, any great distance at 332.49 miles an hour—the speed attained by Flying Officer R. L. R. Atcherley—or at the speed just short of this reached by the winner of the cup, Flying Officer H. R. D. Waghorn, but the same thing was doubtless said in 1913 of the 44.7 miles an hour achieved by Marcel Prevost, a French aviator, in the race for the same cup. Yet only a comparatively few years elapsed before the first transatlantic fliers were winging their way across the ocean at nearly three times that speed. By the time they embarked on their historic flight the airplane had shown remarkable progress in three important directions—speed, endurance, reliability.

With the 300-mile-an-hour mark now definitely passed, and the ability to remain in the air amply proven by the American endurance airmen at St. Louis, there still remains but the need for greater reliability. Although skillful airmen have succeeded in outwitting storms and, in numerous cases, conquered them, the average pilot has not found himself entirely at home in the face of sudden atmospheric disturbances. His course he can figure with precision, but he finds himself still at a loss to foretell accurately the changes of weather he is likely to meet. A machine to ride all storms is his need. Speed and endurance he has, and reliability is within his reach. The test in England shows that a new chapter in flying is about to be written—a chapter that may tell of crossing the Atlantic twice in a day.

Personality—Plus!

PERSONALITY, that nebulous sine qua non so ardently vaunted by the magazines of success, and so enticingly depicted by the advertisements of the latest fashions, surely must have a great deal in common with the elusive atom, for when they are put under the microscope of analysis, presto, they both disappear!

And what is this precarious thing called "personality," the very existence of which may stand or fall upon just the proper flicker of an eyelash, or just the right nonchalance in the contour of a cravat? What is this evanescent quality which is said to find its expression in the subtle shrug of a shoulder or in the arch of the little finger as one poises a buttered biscuit before eating? Is this the escalator to business and social success which one hears so much about these days, or is it, after all, just a factitious material which, like the prestigious atom,

vanishes in thin air when subjected to too searching a scrutiny?

Whether or not "personality" can be defined, measured and classified, and notwithstanding the fact that the tricky thing may slip away in the process, the congress of distinguished savants now meeting at Yale is boldly attempting to focus its intellectual lens upon this what-have-you object. And Prof. Mark A. May, for one, is frankly doubtful that any individual ever actually possessed a "personality," but that "personality" is a something—or perhaps a nothing—manufactured out of the reactions of other persons—inferences, Professor May explains, which may be drawn from the way one carries his stick, cocks his hat, or drops his h's.

Perhaps, after all, this thing labeled "personality" is but the tinsel to true character. At least, we have the assurance of the eminent natural scientists at Yale that it is not essential to happiness, and, we would add, is not essential to success. "To be successful," as Dean Inge has well said, "is to have made a right use of our life: to ask what we have got by it is irrelevant."

The Teakettle—A Social Climber

THE latest American society notes report that the once lowly teakettle has joined its one-time kitchen companions, the toaster, waffle iron and egg cooker, at the dining-room table.

To be sure, this familiar part of the old-fashioned range has gone modern and become electrified. Yet it retains certain homely virtues, not the least of which is an ability to sing. Of course, that accomplishment gives it a great social advantage over the other nouveau riche of culinary origin. Pardonably it may elevate its saucy nose in assuming its place at the dining-room table, tea wagon or buffet, surrounded resplendently with shiny silver instead of steel cutlery, dainty damask instead of oilcloth, glistening crystal instead of crockery, and Oriental instead of rag rugs.

Unlike the ancestral black iron teakettle that looked and acted like a seagoing tug, this modern scion is more graceful and polished. No longer is it squat and rotund. Nor does it hiss, sizzle and boisterously rattle its iron cover to the crackle of a pungent wood blaze. Now it sings rhythmically to the steady heat of an electric coil thermostatically controlled, as is quite becoming. But the song of the teakettle is then just as cheery, just as cozy and just as "comfy" as ever.

Mrs. Peerybingle is reported to have said, "The Kettle began it," but in this case the "Cricket on the Hearth" is the clinkety clack of the radiator, so that point will remain a subject for discussion around the modern dining-room table where gossip is no more unknown than it was in the days of Dickens.

While a social climber, the teakettle is not a social butterfly. Service is the mission of the teakettle whether it be in the lowly kitchen or modern dining room. The possibilities and opportunities it offers are as great as ever. If Watts evolved the steam engine by watching the pent-up power raise the teakettle lid, what may not the song of the modern nickel-plated counterpart on the dining room table lead to in these days of globe-girdling Zeppelins, radios and telephones.

Etiquette for Tennis Spectators

BROADENED public interest in tennis matches in the United States is not proving an altogether unmixed delight to the club managements. Increased paid attendance is bringing welcome support to the game, but a new type of spectator is coming, too, with the result that the time-honored decorum of a tennis match is a bit upset. In place of the polite patterning of palms that hitherto has greeted a good bit of volleying or a smart return of a difficult service, criticism of players' faults is openly and rather loudly being voiced from the spectators' seats at Chestnut Hill, Mass., at Forest Hills, L. I., and at other scenes of play for tennis championships.

From the baseball park, apparently, has this new type of spectator come. There open derision of players' errors has long been the custom as well as handclapping and even cheering for their home runs, their difficult catches and their clever put-outs. So disturbing is the new note among tennis spectators, however, that the authorities in charge of the current championship matches at Forest Hills have prepared what might be called an Etiquette for Tennis Match Spectators.

Good manners are a distinct element of the game of tennis, both among players and spectators. Decidedly out of order is anything but silence when a player makes a slip. Booing has no place in a sport in which it is the custom for winner and loser at the end of a hard-fought contest to exchange a friendly handclasp.

Editorial Notes

The suggestion has been made by the Merchant Association's Committees on Foreign Trade and Postal Affairs that the word "military" be deleted from the cancellation slogan, "Let's Go! Citizens' Military Training Camps," now used by the Post Office Department on mail matter. Certainly a Citizens' Training Camp should prove a great success—provided its sole function was training citizens.

Farmers decry the lack of rain for their crops. Since it has been proved that seed can be sown from an airplane, it is not perhaps beyond possibility that one of these days water may be taken up in huge planes and dropped as "rain" on the thirsty fields.

With the men making air endurance tests, the women flying in an air derby, and the boys holding a model aircraft contest, it must be hoped that the whole family will not find itself up in the air.

Evidently the Mexican Government believes that "all work and no play" does not make the best citizens, for it is spending \$600,000 for a recreation center of 150,000 meters square, to meet the needs of a place of this kind for workers.

With night-flying mail planes and what not, "ships that pass in the night" has come to have a new meaning.

Enchanted Ireland

By MARY ALICE DUGGAN

IRELAND is sometimes represented as the paradise of tourists and sometimes as the chief haunt of lurking gunmen; neither picture is correct, but misinformed writers, many of whom have visited this entrancing isle for only three or four days, continue to paint vivid misrepresentations of its actualities and probabilities.

These people have, after all, some excuse—there are so many Irelands. For example, there is the Ireland of Donn Byrne so familiar to American readers—a delightful, wistful, whimsical Ireland firmly attached to simple life, simple emotions, and peopled with gallant, courteous folk who, regardless of their station, remain always gentlemen and ladies at heart. There is the Ireland of the Irish Players—a tragic, bitter, war-torn and weeping country which still manages to preserve a vestige of its sense of humor. There is the Ireland of the yellow press, ready to burn a Loyalist's house and to shoot without warning. There is the Ireland of the tourist poster, forever green, beautiful, joyous. There are many other Irelands. One takes one's choice. Most of all, one reads of the magnificent opportunity in Ireland and the stupendous progress made since the establishment of the Irish Free State. Granted that both of these statements have elements of truth—there is, after all, always "opportunity"—would it not be well to examine in a friendly, but critical spirit, the description given by various overardent well-wishers?

One sympathizes with the enthusiasm of those who so gloriously describe the progress made since the establishment of the Irish Free State: good roads, electricity, happy and well-to-do farmers and tranquility. All serious-minded Irishmen undoubtedly desire for their country the achievement of these things. There have been obvious improvements under Mr. Cosgrave, who has a colossal task before him, not enhanced, perhaps, by the memory of his predecessor assassinated while in office. The greatest admiration and support is due to the man, who, despite constant political difficulties, has brought to pass at least a surface impression of peacefulness in the seething caldron of Irish politics and who has at the same time instituted such modernizations for the benefit of the general public as the Shannon power scheme, now nearing completion.

One confidently expects, under the present régime, material progress for the Irish Free State, accompanied by tranquility and lessening of the tenseness and passionate thought and action which have done so much harm to Ireland during the past twenty-five years. But these hopes are not yet a fait accompli; we must ask ourselves, what is Ireland now?

The roads the average American would consider "just possible." There is a splendid road between Dublin and Limerick; there is a good road from Dublin to Bray, the Irish "Coast Road," and there is a fair road through Kilkenny, the beauty spot of Ireland, but otherwise the roads are generally in disrepair. Waterford, Malin, Tipperary and Macroom the motorist would gaze upon sadly as he pursued his lonely way—for one meets very few motorists in Ireland. But, if he found these roads not quite up to the long, straight roads of the motorists' heaven, seen in tourist guides, he would be horror stricken in Kerry.

Kerry, that "wild cuntry," where, perhaps, some of the noblest hearted of the Irish country folk live, and which is the haven of antiquarians, possesses frankly impossible roads. Ask a policeman in Tralee, Kerry's county seat, whether he can honestly hold forth any comfort concerning future motoring in Kerry. He will laugh long and heartily, and respond: "Ah, these Kerry roads, they be terrible," and indeed they be! It will be a long time before good roads are brought to Kerry, or, for that matter, electricity or any other modern conveniences. The people are too poor to buy them and others have no reason to provide them; there is no commerce in Kerry. And, as for the happy farmer pictured so jovially jogging to market, alas, he jogs not!

Kerry is one of the most heart-rending sights in Ireland; a nightmare of poverty and desolation nobly and patiently borne by an exhausted population. Farming and fishing are the only means of livelihood. The rocky farms do not produce enough to feed the large families who own them. And fishing has considerably fallen off of late years. There is at least one village in West Kerry which is kept from actual starvation by the kindly offices of a French sea captain who calls twice weekly at the sleepy port and buys lobsters at \$2 a dozen for shipment to Bordeaux. Ridiculous as this price is the people are grateful, for without "the Frenchman" and the dollops which arrive monthly from American relatives, this village, and many others, would face actual starvation. One wonders why someone imbued with co-operative ideals has not created a system whereby Kerry can sell its own fish, and ship it directly to its destination.

It would be as unfair to judge the Irish Free State by Kerry, which is actually the most stricken of its counties, as it is for anyone to judge it by Dublin and County Wicklow. But between these two lie the other counties, not as prosperous looking as County Wicklow, not as stricken as Kerry, but poor, inefficiently administered, unmodernized and, to a great extent, inert.

The roads are again "possible" and, about the towns, are quite crowded with farmers and maidens going to market with their milk, which is to be transformed into delicious butter for the English market. But the other side of the picture? Even though the co-operative societies have introduced motor lorries for transportation of milk, the average farmer still goes his way—via donkey to Tipperary or Malin, as the case may be, probably a mere five or ten miles from the farm where the milk is produced. As a rule, almost the entire family is to be seen in the cart, behind the donkey, while the farm lies untended since its inhabitants are "at market." It is the problem of the co-operative associations to convince the farmers that motor lorries are the most efficient method of transportation. It must be admitted that the Irishman enjoys this market adventure. A beautiful day in the soft Irish air, a chat with friends en route and with more friends at the public house later on and, finally, a slow, contented amble home again half asleep. In this fashion Ireland will remain forever poor—and charming.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS. WHEN the Puy-de-Dôme was put up for sale, much adverse comment was aroused, for this is a very famous French peak. The Romans built a temple on the round, bare summit, and Blaise Pascal made his first experiments there in the seventeenth century to ascertain the weight of air. Two hundred years afterward the Government erected an observatory on the Puy-de-Dôme, and for endless years individuals have been climbing the mountain because of the superb view of the Auvergne Mountains and the low-lying city of Clermont-Ferrand. The plateau on which this and the fifty-nine other "puys" stand is at a height of nearly 3000 feet, and the highest, the Puy-de-Dôme, is 4805 feet. These puys are volcanoes of the quaternary era, the craters of which are often water-filled depressions. The Chaîne des Puys, or range, is some twenty miles from north to south and about three miles in width.

Franco-German rapprochement continues, and it is seen by many to be the basis of any further growth in the plan to establish a "United States of Europe." An instance of this is the publication on the front page of Le Quotidien of an article by Jacques Mortane extolling the prowess of the German aviators, and giving statements by Ernst Udet and others calling for a strengthening of the Franco-German bonds of friendship. M. Mortane, who has been working for this for some time, has the courage to make a statement which might possibly not have been accepted some years ago in France. He says that the German aviators whom he knows are heroes more entitled to French respect

Farther out from the towns are long, silent stretches of road poignantly emblematic of Ireland's inner strife. One passes broken and tumbled walls which still lie unattended at the side of the road; gutted, burned and empty houses standing proudly at the end of lonely avenues. Fields lie wasted, untilled and overgrown. And, if one pauses at the crossroads to read the signposts, one still finds some of them riddled and smashed by bullets. Suspicion, even hatred and bitterness of the kind the world experienced ten years ago, is not wholly dead in Ireland. Macroom, which was the headquarters of the Black and Tans, and its countryside receive strangers with obvious suspicion, sullenness and dislike. And why not, you ask, surely they suffered enough? Yes, but this is not the redeemed Ireland of which we read. There are villages on the west coast of Ireland where the stranger who "has no Irish," that is to say, who does not speak Erse, will not be received in country inns not spoken to except in curt un-Irish monosyllables. No wise traveler would make a firm pronouncement concerning his political convictions among any group of people with whom he was unacquainted or whose political affiliations were unknown to him.

It is true that the Fianna Fail is probably dead as a party. But in Ireland prejudice and sentiment mean more than parties; the former can be created any day, the latter, for Ireland at least, are enduring and will endure until a wise educational party and a larger vision dedicates the Irish Free State to sanity and growth.

If one speaks to a policeman, let us say on patrol before Mountjoy Prison in Dublin, and inquires after some political inmate thereof, one will, quite properly, be told: "I have no interest in politics whatsoever; I know nothing about him." But, if one persists in "passing the time of day" with said upholder of the law and suggests, later on, that Republicanism is doomed, one will quite probably draw a fiery reply from this policeman who is not interested in politics, to the effect that "one never knows in politics, and some people will be surprised at the next election." As every Irishman is painfully aware "anything" may happen in the Irish Free State during the next few years. One hopes it will be a steady progression; it probably will be, but there is perhaps more to be done constructively in the Irish Free State than in most post-war, reorganized governments.

There is, for example, the problem of adequate and practical education, and within this the language problem. Irish is compulsory in the schools now. One will find teachers and priests, during any school holiday, thronging the few villages which still speak Irish in an attempt to learn better Irish, or, indeed, to learn it at all. The villagers laugh good-naturedly at their efforts as they themselves do. But none seem to realize the greater tragedy of a language which is essentially dead for all practical purposes. Would it not be truer patriotism to teach the children of the Irish Free State more useful lessons, scientific farming, cooking, domestic science, personal hygiene, any subject, in fact, pertaining to their daily lives, rather than a language which should more properly exist for the scholar? It is a factor which can neither help young Ireland in its material regeneration nor, except sentimentally, in its spiritual growth. The Irish Free State needs practical aid in everyday affairs, and might be wiser to leave Erse to those who can really better afford the time and effort for such a remote interest.

One hopes that, foremost among the practical reforms evolved, a perfected system will be created whereby Irish butter and milk, Irish fish and farm produce, can be efficiently and scientifically collected and distributed for the benefit of all. For of what use is the land to the farmer who owns it, and who has gained it after such a terrific struggle, if it yields no actual return in terms of better living conditions, food, clothes and eventually luxuries, such as electricity, which the Shannon scheme will be able to provide? There is good farming land in Ireland, but it is, at present, a constant reproach to those who live upon it.

There is also the problem of emigration. It is true, statistically speaking, that, during the last few years, emigration has slowed down in Ireland. Why? Nearly all Irish emigrants go to the United States. Is it because the new American immigration laws have reduced the possible number of emigrants? Or is it that, for the moment, Ireland is peaceful, and renewed hope has sprung up? Perhaps it is, also, due to the fact that there has been no devastating failure of crops lately. A change in any one of these conditions might easily cause an outward flow of population. Let us hope it won't. The Irish Free State sorely needs her young, and too many of them are "in America." To be sure, they faithfully send home a portion of their savings without which those at home could not live. But it is no real solution of a pressing economic problem.

The solution will come when Ireland has permanent internal peace. When its patriots realize that an Irish renaissance, material and spiritual, is more likely to be created through a wise and sound administration of tested economic and educational theories, nonpartisanly directed, than through foolish censorship, dubious educational policies and unbridled action. This we have every reason to believe Mr. Cosgrave and his supporters are striving to bring about. But it is not fair to the Irish people to assume that it has been accomplished; nor, indeed, that it is really near accomplishment.

Those tourists who land in Cork and "do" Cork, Kilkenny, "the beauty spot of Ireland," and Dublin "in three days," in the attractive fashion so gloriously portrayed on tourist posters have no basis on which to pronounce judgment concerning Ireland's condition. It is impossible for them to see or comprehend the desolation, stillness, and silent apathy in parts of the Irish Free State, which are poignantly indicative of her greatest malady and tragedy—disunity. The painful scenes of the Easter risings, so pathetically and strikingly pictured in Sean O'Casey's play, "The Plough and the Stars," cannot be rectified or, indeed, forgotten by a recurrence of painful scenes on either side. Nor can all the money available, be it German, or Shannon schemes, or American, for motor transportation, cause a regeneration such as this enchanted Ireland awaits and desires. That must come from her people.

For having fulfilled their duty to the best of their ability than those of his French compatriots who became war profiteers.

The English Players are feeling a little publicity is due them for their record of more than a hundred consecutive performances in English of R. C. Sheriff's "Journey's End." It is an exceptional record, and they are continuing to play it at the Théâtre Albert I until the end of September, when they have outlined an ambitious tour for themselves. They will take "Journey's End" to Germany, Scandinavia, Holland, and the Near East. In Berlin, incidentally, the production in English will be given simultaneously with the German, which is to be seen at the Kinstler Theater. For five years this sturdy group has been winning a place for itself on the Continent, and chief credit must go to Edward Stirling for his courage and sincere acting.

When the new Rent Regulation Act came recently into force, some apprehension existed among foreigners because they were expressly excluded from certain of its benefits. A foreigner, unless he had served during the war, might, for example, be summarily ejected from his apartment at the conclusion of his lease and his rent raised prohibitively. As a matter of fact, in practice this is hardly likely to happen. At the same time, the British Government took the precaution, through the Ambassador here, to make the situation clear. Letters exchanged between the Ambassador and the French Foreign Minister show that the British are entitled to at least equal treatment with French citizens.